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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXV NO. 152 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

SAPAT LOTION
Cures Ringworm and Eczema in 24 Hours
Sold everywhere
SAPAT & COMPANY
338, Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2.

100 Years Success
Medals Awarded
Best Blood Purifier
Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S SARSAPARILLA
Bombay, 2.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

A. I. C. C. To Decide Office Question?

Solid Rock In An Unstable World

BRITAIN'S SOUND GOLD POSITION

Simon Demands £200,000,000 Increase In Exchange Equalisation Fund

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons moving the resolution authorising an increase of £200 millions in the Exhange Equalisation Fund, Sir John Simon said that while there were large scale movements in the refugee capital, the Fund must be prepared to add gold holdings in order to avoid frequent wide fluctuations in exchanges.

The Government had come to the conclusion that it was prudent to increase the fund. British policy was in accordance with that pursued in America. The gold position was very much better than formerly and it was unlikely that any sudden sustained loss of gold could now occur to embarrass the British Government seriously.

Henceforth the state of the Fund would be announced every six months, three months in arrear. On March 30 the fund held £26,674,000 fine ounces of gold, the Issue Department of the Bank of England having 73,842,000 ounces representing over £700,000,000 sterling. The fund did not hold more than a trifling amount of foreign currency.

The Treasury did not regard the holding as excessive as much depended on the extent of short term obligations. London was the centre of the Sterling Block and many countries kept large holdings in London as part of their reserves.

Describing Britain as a solid rock in an unstable world, Sir John Simon declared that this policy was essential under the present conditions as an insurance and to carry out the obligations of the Tripartite Agreement.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE GUN-POWDER EXPLOSION

Thirteen Killed And Three Injured At Taxila

RAWALPINDI, June 28.

A fatal explosion occurred last night in Taxila Railway Station culminating in the death of 12 persons and injuries to half a dozen others. The station building has been considerably damaged. It is stated that gun powder stored near the foot of a mountain near the station for blasting operations suddenly exploded with the above results.—United Press.

Shock Felt In Neighbouring Stations

RAWALPINDI, June 28.

Thirteen persons were killed and three wounded as the result of the serious gun powder explosion that occurred last night near Taxila Railway Station. It is stated that all persons working in the workshop were killed on the spot. Two persons sitting on a thatched roof were blown away along with the roof and escaped unhurt.

The injured include a woman, who is reported to be lying in a precarious condition at the Taxila Mission Hospital. Several bolsters and rocks struck against the railings and other parts of the Taxila Station which was considerably damaged. The roof of a passenger hall is reported to have been blown off. It is reported the shock was felt in the adjoining railway stations of Kot, Najibullah and Sangjani. The exact cause of the explosion has not yet been known.—A. P.

(England-New Zealand Test Match—Page 7)

Detention Camps To Be Abolished

Special Jails At Dum Dum To Be Converted Into Central Jail

DARJEELING, June 23.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the two special jails at Dum-Dum will shortly be transformed into a Central Jail under the orders of the Government of Bengal.

It may be recalled that these special jails at Dum-Dum, with accommodation for about 2,000 persons, were started during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. With a view to effecting economy most of the detention camps in Bengal and outside are going to be abolished, and it is believed that a Central Jail near about Calcutta is contemplated by the Government for accommodating persons who were confined in those camps.—United Press.

CONGRESS PLANS FOR RELEASED DETENUS

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., held an informal conference with several released detenus and prominent Congressmen at the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's Office this evening and discussed the detenu problem in the province. It was decided that serious attempts should be made to get all the detenus released and employ them as far as practicable. With a view to giving immediate relief to the released detenus the Conference decided to hire a house for giving shelter and food. At the outset, the scheme will be financed by the Bengal P. C. C. and will be placed at an early date before the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. to give a practical shape.—A. P.

REARMING FOR PEACE!

Goering's Claim At International Chamber Of Commerce

BERLIN, June 28.

"Germany will continue to raise colonial problems until her urgent and fully justified wishes are satisfied" stated Gen. Goering at the opening of the ninth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce here this morning.

Referring to peace he said "in so far as it depends on Germany there will not be another war." He added "great work of reconstruction where to we have been called can only be contemplated in time of peace."

The reason why Germany was still rearming on such gigantic proportions was to secure full equality of right, not to attack or conquer other nations, but to protect her exposed frontiers.

OUT OF GEAR!

Dr. Schacht declared that the system of international payment was out of gear. The world needed a stable standard value which would be good everywhere and with the aid of which all goods could be evaluated in an uniform manner "for we have no mathematical standard comparable to those of weights and measures but long course of economic history shows gold to be the most suitable international standard value". Dr. Schacht argued that practical value of goods remained the same however much the paper price of gold altered. "Policy of arbitrarily fortifying currency must be abandoned if world trade is to function properly once more".—Reuter.

SATIN SEN TO BE BACK IN BENGAL JAIL

LAHORE, June 28.

Intimation has been received here that Mr. Satindranath Sen, Bengal detenu, against whom a case under Section 436, I.P.C. (incendiarism) has been going on for about one year in the Ambala district jail will be transferred to the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on the 30th instant. Nothing is known about the case.

It will be recalled that Mr. Satin Sen was brought to the Punjab and lodged in the Campbellpur jail about five years back and was transferred to Ambala at the end of 1935 from the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, where he was brought for treatment following his refusal to be operated upon unless armed guards were removed from inside the room.—United Press.

POCHKHANAWALA A "BIT BETTER"

BOMBAY, Tuesday. (1-50 a.m.).

A telephone from Sir Sorab Pochkhanawala's residence received at 1-50 a.m. on Monday night says that Sir Sorab "is a bit better than he was yesterday and the day before yesterday."

STOP PRESS.

NEW ZEALAND'S CLOSING SCORE.

LONDON, June 28.

Moloney c and b Verity	..	64
Roberts (not out)	.....	58
Dunning b Gover	.....	0
Cowie (not out)	.....	1
Extras	.....	20
Total (for 9 wickets)		282

ITALY AND NAVAL CONTROL

ROME, June 28.

Importance is attached to the categorical statement of Senor Gayda that Italy and Germany cannot accept a monopoly of the Naval Control of the Coast of Spain being in the hands of Britain and France.—Reuter.

Urgent Meeting To Be Called

ALLAHABAD TALKS

Jawahar To Leave For Wardha On July 1 To Consult Mahatma

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

Acharya Narendra Dev, Doctor Mahmud and Professor K. T. Shah are expected to arrive in Allahabad to-morrow morning in connection with certain consultations which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will hold with them. Pandit Nehru will be leaving Allahabad on the evening of July 1, for Wardha where he will have important consultations with Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders prior to the Working Committee meeting.

It is gathered that in view of the momentous decision that the Working Committee will have to take on its own responsibility in regard to acceptance of Ministry and in view of the fact that there exists fundamental differences among responsible Congress leaders with regard to this issue, a meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be urgently convened to take a decision on this all-important question.—United Press.

FROM SPANISH FRONTIER

REBELS CLAIM TO RULE OVER 14 MILLION

Defenders Resort To Guerrilla Warfare

BAYONNE, June 28.

A communique from Salamanca claims that the whole of the mine-fields province of Biscay is now in the hands of the insurgents.

It adds that the fighting in the Basque provinces has developed into one of guerrilla nature and there appears to be little coordination or aggressive resistance on the part of the Asturians and Basques.

An official statement from Burgos states that following the fall of Bilbao, the insurgents rule over 14 million inhabitants in Spain and compares this figure with 7,967,000 controlled by the Government.—Reuter

5 GERMAN WARSHIPS WHERE 'CABO PALOS' WAS SUNK

VALENCIA, June 28.

A Ministry of Defence communique announces that Government reconnoitering planes observed five German warships in the vicinity of the spot where "Cabo Palos" was sunk.—Reuter.

SHOT IN PUBLIC SQUARE

SANTANDER, June 28.

Refugees from Bilbao state that 150 people were killed by insurgents at Sestao. Some are reported to have been shot on the public square, others while trying to escape. At Portugalete 100 civilians and militiamen are alleged to have been shot.—Reuter.

"LEIPZIG" HOMEWARD BOUND

LONDON, June 28.

German cruisers "Leipzig" and "Koln" attended by four destroyers passed Dover in homeward direction, evidently in accordance with the recent German explanation that the fleet movements off the Spanish Coast were designed to relieve warships stationed for a long time in the Spanish Waters.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE

Simla Cable Information Shows London Talks Are Well Under Way

SIMLA, June 28.

The Indo-British trade talks are well under the way and information received through cables here indicate that so far three meetings between the British and Indian delegations have taken place. Good progress is reported to have been made in settlement of the preliminaries.

Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan is keeping himself in constant touch with the Government of India.—United Press.

CONGRESS M. L. A. ARRESTED

Doctor Jugal Kishore Narayen Singh Charged For Speech

PATNA, June 28.

The report of the arrest of Doctor Jugal Kishore Narayan Singh, a Congress M.L.A. in his village home in Gaya district under section 153 (A) I. P. C., in connection with a speech delivered by him has been received here.

Doctor Jugal Kishore Naravan Singh has been balled out.

The hearing of the case against Dr. Jugal Kishore Narayan Singh has been fixed for July 5.—A. P.

Earthquake Shock At Simla

SIMLA, June 28.

A slight earth tremor was experienced at Simla this afternoon.—A. P.

Kathiawar Rivers In Floods

11 INCHES OF RAIN IN 36 HOURS!

Heavy Damage To Property: Gondal Chief Gives Rs. 5 Lakhs For Relief

AHMEDABAD, June 28.

Information has been received that heavy rain of eleven inches was recorded in Salaja town in Kathiawar within the last 36 hours, as a result of which there is a heavy flood in the river Shatrunja.

Two Men Drowned

Two men have been drowned and the rivers are also flooded.

The river Bhadar entered Dhoraji town and the surrounding villages, causing heavy damage to property.

Girls Crushed Under Wall

Three girls were crushed under a wall which collapsed in Bilkha town, one of whom has died and another is in a precarious condition.

Rs. 5 Lakhs For Relief

The Gondal State has started relief work and has sanctioned Rs 5 lakhs. Rain still continues.—A.P.

THREE VILLAGES WASHED AWAY

NAINI TAL, June 28.

Reports about the flood in Gaga River, from the Ranikhet Sub-Division indicate that over and above the loss of lives and property already reported, three villages in the valley have been completely washed off including almost all their cattle-heads and other belongings.

The District Board bridge at Vintagaon was also swept away, leaving no signs of its past existence. The entire loss is estimated to be nearly three lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

Saved From Being Drowned

(From A Correspondent)

ORLEM June 28

Monsoon conditions bring us an annual crop of bathing fatalities. For this reason any record of averted fatality is of interest. Yesterday (Sunday) a European bathing party were in difficulties at Marva beach (Malad, South Salsette) Husband, wife and child were in grave danger, and the local ferry contractor, Mr. Clement Remedious, with his crew brought the entire party to safety. I understand from the contractor that this European gentleman refused to discover his identity. Thus, I am unable to communicate the facts to the Royal Humane Society. Surely such behaviour merits appropriate censure.

TORNADO HAVOC IN MYMENSINGH

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

A Press Note says:—

The report published sometime ago in certain papers that on the 1st of June last a severe tornado passed over a dozen villages in the district of Mymensingh rendering many people in villages Sakhuai, Satashi, Naichapara, Jainati and Maishund homeless and that two persons were killed and some boats with their occupants were missing, is a highly exaggerated version of what had really happened.

It is true that a storm passed over those villages but no damage was caused except to a few straw houses. But a storm which passed over Madarganj about the same time caused considerable damage to houses. Relief has already been afforded to those in need at Madarganj.

There was no loss of life anywhere on account of the storm.

Europeans Scared By Elected Govts.!

Secret Circular Reveals Their Influence On Simla Bureaucracy

FEAR OF "CONGRESS STRIKES"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Europeans' distrust of the new elected provincial Governments, the fact that the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 was promulgated to combat political strikes, and the influence that Europeans in India bring to bear on Government of India's policy are revealed in a comprehensive document which chanced to fall in the hands of your correspondent. This note has been circulated by the European Group in the Central Assembly to their constituents expressing deep concern over the Trade Disputes Amendment Bill which was introduced in Assembly in September last.

It says the Bill has not been proceeded with as a result of the European deputation which waited on the Government. Anxiety is expressed at the fact that some Chambers of Commerce supported the Bill. But this document contains the views of the Bombay Government which opposes the new Bill on the ground that it will not be able to cope with political strikes. The Bombay Government let the cat out of the bag by stating that the 1929 Bill was originally intended to meet the Civil Disobedience campaign. It says: "The wording of this clause which entirely replaces Section 16 of the Act makes it impossible to deal with a purely political strike at all. Therefore clause eight would not cover a political strike, for example, a strike called by the Congress in support of Civil Disobedience because such a strike will not be a trade dispute. Section 16 of the Act having been deleted and clause eight of the Bill dealing only with trade disputes the Government will be left with no protection against a purely political strike, the very type of strike with which it was the original intention of the act of 1929 to deal with."

"POLITICAL STRIKES."

Sharing the views of the Bombay Government, the European Group observes: "The Bill in endeavouring to protect the striker against himself has succeeded in withholding protection of the public against illegal political strikes." Their distrust of the new Governments in the provinces is evidenced by the following observations: "While the Group have sympathy with the object in view which is to suspend strike or lock-out while the dispute is inquired into they attach great weight to the fundamental objection in principle and are reluctant to establish a precedent that Government may declare ordinary normal occurrences, as distinct from emergency occurrences to be illegal. *They consider it especially undesirable to place this discretionary power in hands of elected Government subject as they are to popular political pressure which is not always disinterested.* (*My Italics.*)

Comment is needless. This Bill it is expected, will be referred to the Select Committee in the Simla Session.

BRIGADE MOVEMENTS WITHOUT INCIDENTS

SIMLA, June 28.

The latest Waziristan communique indicates that Bannu, Razamak and Wana Brigades' movements on Saturday or Sunday were carried out without many incidents. Sniping during night and few long range shots without casualties were reported. Two volleys were fired at Torwam Camp on Saturday night which resulted in one Indian other rank being wounded.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Lady Assistant, knowing or willing to learn Typewriting, etc. Royal College, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (8621)

Wanted B.T. or M.A. Lady and male teachers for Mathematics, Science, Sanskrit, English, etc. Salary upto 100. Apply, Secretary, Glic Educational Agents, 31, Forbes Street, Bombay. (8619)

Wanted a Linotype Mechanic to be in charge of a fleet of Linotype machines of a morning daily newspaper in Western India. One with experience also as Operator will be preferred. Apply to Box 5717 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately an Inter Science on Rs. 30 p.m. as an Assistant Teacher for the Middle School, Shrivardhan. Apply with testimonials to the Dewan, Janjira State. (5734)

Wanted for Juggilal Kamlapat Hosiery Factory, Cawnpore, a Hosiery Expert, thoroughly conversant with technical, mechanical and operative sections of a Hosiery Factory. One with experience specially in Knitting of Underwears and Socks preferred. Apply stating experience, age, and salary expected. (5733)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

The Pioneer Public School, Gokhale Road, Dadar—No Admission Fee for new-comers joining its A. V. Stds. I to VI classes up till Wednesday 7th July, 1937. D. G. Padhye, Principal. (8535A)

The Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga, (G.I.P. Rly.) teaching A. V. Stds. I to III shall admit new-comers free of Admission Fee till Wednesday 7th July, 1937. D. B. Joshi, Head-Master. (8583)

99. HEALTH RESORTS

Spend your Autumn holiday in Mussoorie at Firland Hall, Deanery Estate. An elegant boarding house for Indian Gentlemen and their families. Tennis, Badminton, Picnics, in charming surroundings. Apply Manager. (8616)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Learn Homoeopathy by Post. Prospectus free. Homoeopathic Postal Institute, Govt. Registered. (Dept. B.C.) 4, Ahiripukur, 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (8496)

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a second-hand Steam or Oil Engine or a Steam Turbine of about 1,500 H.P. and an alternator of 1,500 K.V.A. with 2,200 Volts three phase 50 cycles or any other alternative power plant to the nearest specification. Apply Box No. 8605, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:—Local and Travelling Agents for our silk sarees, chadars, cloth and Hosiery goods. Pay Rs. 100 and T. A. Rs. 25 per month. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Khazan Chand & Bros., Ludhiana. (8615)

346. INVESTMENTS

Capitalist wanted to invest Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 25,000 in sole distribution of English proprietary patent medicines, yield 15 to 20 per cent. Organisation and distribution throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Write confidential letter Box No. 5735, "Bombay Chronicle."

656. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

V. M. Dhackji, popular and famous "Broach Cotton Forecaster" has shifted to Sushila Mansion, 48D|1, Vincent Road, Opp. Moar Baug Lane, Dadar. (8607)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for General information that the Ceylon Government has appointed a Trade Commissioner for India. One of his main functions is to promote the Trade between Ceylon and India. He will act as an intermediary between Ceylon traders and foreign buyers. All persons interested in this trade or desiring any information about Ceylon in general and her products in particular are kindly requested to communicate with the undersigned. The office of the Commissioner is temporarily at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

M. H. KANTAWALA,
Ceylon Trade Commissioner
For India.
3736

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistants, one in the Department of Economics and another in the Department of Sociology. Candidates should have research qualifications in their respective subjects. They will be required to help in the work of the Department and to conduct research under the direction of the Head of the respective Department. Each post carries a salary of Rs. 125 per month. The appointment will be for a year in the first instance, but may be renewed for another year. Preference will be given to graduates of the Bombay University, and to those knowing one or more languages of this Presidency. Applications will be received by the Registrar, University of Bombay, up to 15th July, 1937.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
5709.

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BOMBAY

The University Library will remain open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. on all week days except Saturdays from 1st July 1937 to 31st March, 1938.

On Saturdays Library hours will be from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

P. M. JOSHI,
Librarian.
Bombay 1 24th June, 1937.
5715.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for six Electrically Driven vertical spindle pumping sets for Pumping crude sewage so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 4-0 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1937.

Copy of the specification with plan can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 20 on any working day during office hours.

The Municipality reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
5732.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of India Cinetone Ltd. will be held at the registered office, Bombay, on 21st July, 1937, at 3 p.m. to decide (a) Whether production organisation should continue for a Hindi|Marathi talkie or a Tamil talkie if possible at this stage.

(b) Also to transact any other business that may be brought forward at the Meeting.

For Managing Agents.
R. D. CLAIRE,
Director.
(8513)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES
17th August, 1937.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1937. THE 15TH DAY OF JULY IS THE LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th June, 1937.
5738

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS on rate bases are invited for the construction of the residences for H. H. the Maharawalji Sahib of Bansda at Warden Road Bombay.

Copies of tenders and specification could be had at Rs. 10 and plans inspected at the Office of the Architects Messrs. Master, Sathe & Bhuta, Chartered Architects, 34-38 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay during office hours.

SEALED TENDERS are to be addressed to the undersigned and sent so as to reach before 10th July 1937.

Acceptance or rejection of any or all tenders lies at the sole discretion of His Highness.

M. M. PARMAR, B.Sc. (London)
State Engineer,
BANSDA STATE.
5730.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 668 OF 1935.

Re. ABDULLA DATTOOBHOY KHOJA, SHERMAHOMED DATTOOBHOY KHOJA and MAHOMEDHUSSEIN DATTOOBHOY KHOJA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at No. 43, Samuel Street, lately dealers and suppliers on hire of furniture and Glassware in partnership under the name and firm of Abdulla D. Hassam & Co. and also in the name of the Royal Furnishing and Decorating Co. at Chakla Street upto 27th October, 1935 and since then unemployed ....Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd August, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(5737)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULLEMAN HAJI AHMED OOMER has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (cess redeemed) situate at WARDEN ROAD in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1608 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/594 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon known as "Ahmed Mansion" assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3327(1AA) and Street No. 2AB and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on the East and North by Warden Road aforesaid, on the West by the portion of the property of the vendor and on the South by the property of Champsey Malsey and beyond that by the Napean Sea Road and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1937.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5731.

Auction Sales.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 2nd July, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 289; 347; 348; 407; 811; Case No. 81; 27; 21A; 96; 980; Sewri Koliwada and Wadala Village.

Building Street No. 1063; Shed with shop; Bhandarkar Road.

Building Street No. 208 B; 208 A; 208; Case No. 43; Dharavi Dhorwada.

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Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
India	Maru	24th	June	9th	July
Borneo	,,	9th	July	24th	
Taijin	,,	24th		8th	Aug.
Celebes	,,	9th	Aug.	24th	,,
London	,,	24th	,,	9th	Sept.

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THE MAN IN POSSESSION
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Damocle's Sword Over Head Of Every Citizen!

Federation Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce Opposes "Objectionable" Powers Of Income-Tax Officers

NEW DELHI, June 26.

The following are extracts from an 'interim representation' submitted to the Government of India by the Income-Tax Sub-Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on Part II of the Income-Tax Enquiry Report, 1936:—

"The proposal to give Income-Tax Officers and Inspectors power, "on the written instructions of the Commissioner to enter the premises of an assessee between reasonable hours to search for and seize books of account for examination by the Income-Tax Officer." is, in the opinion of the Federation, highly objectionable and the Federation oppose the same with all force and seriousness. In our opinion, the Income-tax authorities have, under the law as it stands, sufficient powers under Section 37 and there are no grounds to support such a drastic proposal. The proposal, if accepted, will be a sort of Damocle's Sword on the head of every tax-payer.

A WRONG ANALOGY

"It is suggested, on the analogy of the practice in the United Kingdom, that a duty should be cast on every one liable to pay tax to make a return, subject to a penalty for failure. In our opinion, the analogy is misapplied and the proposal should be dropped.

"The obligation to make a return presupposes (a) an almost universal literacy and (b) the liability of a very large proportion of the population to income-tax. Both these factors are absent in this country.

PLACE OF ASSESSMENT

"Section 64 of the Income Tax Act may be clarified by providing that the assessee should have the right to select the place where the assessment should take place and that he must make his election or raise his objection in this behalf before the assessment or re-assessment proceedings are completed.

"In our opinion, the Department will be able to turn better work, in lesser time and without causing irritation and harassment to the assessees, if audit by the assessees were encouraged by accepting certificated by certified auditors and calling for books only in exceptional cases. The authors recommend the extension of this practice. We suggest that definite departmental instructions should be issued in this direction.

"We further suggest that if the accounts are duly adjusted for purposes of income-tax assessments and the notes 5A and 5B of the prescribed notice under section 22 (2) are complied with, they should be accepted by the Income-Tax Officer without insisting on production of books of accounts.

INCONVENIENT PROVISION.

"It is extremely inadvisable to expand section 38 so as to give the I.T.O. the statutory right of calling for particulars relating to other assessees. Such a provision will be a source of constant trouble to large commercial houses or concerns by being called upon, every now and then, to submit various kinds of returns from time to time. Apart from the burden of work and cost that may be thrown on the person from whom information may be called for, the power is more likely to be abused.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE.

Dealing with the penalty for failure to make returns and incorrect returns and statements, the memorandum says:—

"In our opinion, sufficient penalties are provided in the present machinery and no further penalties should, therefore, be proposed. The very fact of the provision of penalties for every stage in the process of the same assessment, will tend to make the administration unsympathetic to the assessee and bring itself into further public dislike.

"The Federation are strongly opposed to the proposal to extend the period for additional assessments or for rectification to six years. It will be a serious inconvenience to business and harassment to merchants to compel them to keep their records—all and sundry—for a full period of six years (exclusive of the year of assessment). In our opinion, the period at present provided is quite sufficient to safeguard the interests of revenue."—United Press.

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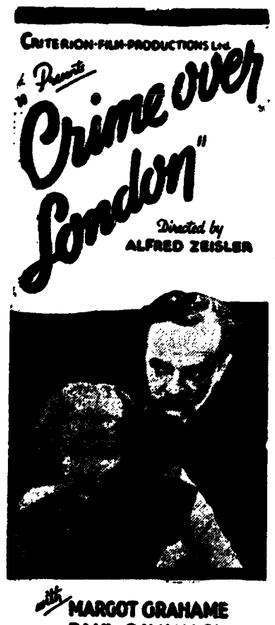

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DRIVE TO CLOSE NIGHT CLUBS IN CITY

Surprise Raids By Police

TWENTY-SEVEN ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY AT ESPLANADE

BOMBAY, Monday.

All night clubs in the City must be smashed. This is the decision taken at the Police Headquarters in consequence of which three sensational raids under the personal direction of Mr. N. M. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Superintendent Karnik, Inspector Batkal and other officers of the Crime Branch C. I. D. were carried out on Saturday night.

At the Esplanade Police Court this morning a fitting tribute to the police was paid when twenty-one of the twenty-seven accused arrested at the Social Club pleaded guilty.

"We did not know that we were doing any thing wrong until the police raided the clubs," the accused stated through their Advocate, Mr. F. J. Patel and tendered a plea of guilty.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, the Magistrate observed there were some very respectable people in the Court.

Sub-Inspector Gawde who presented the application stated that large sums of moneys were found in the premises. He drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the Commissioner of Police had now definitely decided to close down every Club of the kind in the City.

WEEKS OF PREPARATION

After weeks of preparation, Deputy Commissioner Mr. N. M. Kamte of the City Police, Crime Branch, with officers and constables of his department, on Saturday night, carried out one of the most sensational and fruitful series of raids on clubs alleged to be gaming dens operating in the city.

The three clubs raided were the Social Club on the second floor of Harver Building at Frere Road, the Hindu Moderate Club situated in Lalshankar Joshi Building at C. P. Tank Road and the Sportsman Club at Grant Road

LENTIN'S CLUB RAIDED

The most spectacular raid, however, was that at the Sportsman's Club, known as Lentin's Club opposite the Grant Road Railway Station.

It is alleged that over Rs. 1,500 in cash lay against "counters" dies, card packs and other instruments of gaming.

CLOSE SEARCH

The men, who it is alleged, were only a moment ago lavishly bidding and staking their odds with the ease of those enjoying a licence, were subjected to a close search in the presence of the panchas and every article found on them was closely scrutinised.

They were marched off from the premises at 4 a.m. into a Police van and driven to the Esplanade Police lock up.

The cosmopolitan crowd which emerged from the Club under escort presented a most extraordinary spectacle. There were Hindus, Muslims and Parsis, some gave the impression that they were wealthy merchants in the city.

BIGGEST HAUL OF MEN

The biggest haul by way of men, was made at the Social Club at Frere Road. In this place 27 persons were arrested and about Rs. 600 in cash was seized.

Inspector Manhakal who was in charge of this raid found, it is alleged that the Club was not only used for gambling but liquor was also being served in the premises.

The raid at the Hindu Moderate Club produced about Rs. 500 in cash and a large quantity of jewellery, which apparently had been brought to raise money in case of need.

The three raids which commenced at 12 mid-night continued till 6 a.m. on Sunday.

PACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

At the Esplanade Police Court when the accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, by Sub-Inspector Gawde, most of the accused who were arrested in the Social Club including the partner of the Club pleaded guilty. The Magistrate thereupon directed the Interpretor to ask all the accused in the three cases if they also pleaded guilty.

Sub-Inspector Gawde stated that some of them were too old at the game and they might not plead guilty. (Laughter).

Magistrate, Yes so I see. Tell them time means money.

S. I. Gawde: The accused convicted in the Silver Club case are in Court to see the tamasha.

Magistrate: Very interesting indeed. (Laughter).

Addressing Mr. Patel, the Magistrate said that it was now only a question of adjusting the finances. The fine was now raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 and most of the accused looked quite respectable people (Laughter.)

Mr. Patel: Your Worship, these people were told by the proprietors that they were not doing anything wrong. Now that they find that the police have taken action. I on behalf fo eleven accused tendered a plea of guilty.

The Magistrate then questioned the other accused and in all 21 out of the 27 pleaded guilty including the keeper of the Club. The Magistrate directed the police to file the charge sheets early so that these may be disposed of quickly.

LIST OF PERSONS ARRESTED

The following persons were arrested at the Sportsmen Club:

Kaikushru Pestonji Lentin, Merwan Ardeshir, Raichand Mohanlal, Shivram Bala, Popatlal Doya, Ambalal Kalyanji, Bhuralal Chandrabhan, Ranchod Kalidas, Jairam Purushottam, Jagmohandas Devchand, Jamnadas Purushottam, Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, Jayantilal Shamji, Dharsi Jayant, Shantilal Somchand, Mahomed Kassam, Korsha Bhicaji and Revji Bhagra.

All the accused were ordered to be remanded on a bail of Rs. 15. Case was adjourned to July 12.

The following persons were arrested at the Hindu Moderate Club:

Hemchand Manjee, Mathuradas Jamnadas, Ravishanker Virjee, Damodar Laxmidas, Hiralal Shivlal, Mathuradas Shivjee, Himatlal Vikachand, Vithal Khimjee, Krishna Kama and Purushottam Tricamdas.

All the persons were asked to furnish a bail of Rs. 15 each, and the case was adjourned to July 12.

The following persons were arrested at the Social Club, Harver Building, Frere Road:

Kanji Mulji, Dhanjisha Cawasji Daruwalla, Shamji Lakhoria, Rustum Mahomed, Khalilkhan Hussein Khan, Abdul Karim Ibrahim, Mathuradas Devji, Husseinali Allahdin Khan, Abdul Rasul Lawrie Persian, Janu alias Mahdu, Haji Ramzan, Mathuradas Sunderji Palanji Burjorji, Ahmed Jasoof alias Mahomed Doma, Bandubhai Saloo, Haji Husseinali Haji Hussein, Shamji Jivraj, Harpal Jetha, Issa Mahomed, Hariram Hansram, Gulam Ramzan, Ismail Summer, Abdul Karim Ahmed, Idulji Ibrahimji, Dawood Khan Behramkhan, and Husseinali Mahommed.

Of these Khalil Khan Hussein Khan and Abdul Rasool Lawrie, were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 with a surety in like sum. The rest were remanded on the same bail as offered by the police. This case was also adjourned till July 12.

MOTOR COLLISION AT CUFFE PARADE

Bank Manager's Son Killed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Edward Da'Silva the son of the manager of the Banco Nationals Ultra Marind Bombay, died last evening as a result of a motor accident at Cuffe Parade.

It appears that Mr. Edward Da Silva was driving a car with some friends at about 3-40 p.m. on Sunday Just ahead of the car, a B.E.S.T bus which had been engaged by some "tommies" was proceeding, it is stated that near the junction of Cuffe Parade and Dodehouse Road, the car tried to overtake the bus and a collision occurred in which the car was flung aside.

Edward Da Silva received serious injuries.

Edward was rushed to the G. T. Hospital, but he succumbed to the injuries on the way.

JOURNALIST PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The accident which occurred near the Central Telegraph Office, Churchgate Street, and in which six persons were injured had a sequel to-day at the Esplanade Police Court, when Donald Leslie Smith, stated to be driving the car without a licence, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate on charges of rash and negligent driving and driving a car without a licence.

It was stated that on Saturday evening at about 6-30, a motor-car No. 1212/N, proceeding from North to South along the Mayo Road, was signalled by the traffic constable on duty at the Junction of the Churchgate Street and the Mayo Road to turn into the Churchgate Street, towards the Churchgate station Another car No. 2374/T. came it was alleged, at a fast speed from the band-stand side and dashed into the first car, and carried it a distance of 25 feet.

The first car, on account of the violence of the impact ran for 222 feet, the police alleged, before it came to a halt.

As a result of this collision, six of the seven occupants of the first car were injured and were treated at the G T. Hospital

The police after enquiries arrested Donald Leslie Smith and he was offered bail of Rs 2'0 which he could not furnish. He was later released as the Editor of the "Sunday Standard." offered a surety for him.

The police requested the Magistrate to order the bail-bond to be cancelled and remand the accused in their custody pending enquiry.

The accused was remanded on the same bail till July 7.

NO SHORTAGE OF WAGONS FOR COAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 25.

It is understood certain complaints were made recently of shortage of wagons in coal fields of Bengal have been investigated into by Railway authorities who have found that figures relating to wagons available during May do not bear out the allegation.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce made its own independent inquiries and discovered that the allegation was apparently based on information supplied by middlemen. Subsequently at a meeting between the representatives of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the East India Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the position was fully explained by Railway authorities and the Bengal Chamber expressed satisfaction with it.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

SIMLA, (By Mail)

A Press communique states:—

Advertisements have recently appeared under the heading "Public Service Commission" offering information to the public about admission to the public service. The Federal Public Service Commission desire to make it clear (1) than on these matters the only authoritative information is that which is officially published in Government gazettes and in the press: (2) that they have no agents and no knowledge of or connection with the authors of these unofficial advertisements.

The Governor-General of Portuguese India has by a decree of June 22 ordered the suspension of the oldest Goan periodical "O Ultramar," a bi-weekly published at Margao.

Dohad Letter

MILL-OWNER FINED

Breach Of Factory Act Proved

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, June 25.

For contravening the provisions of the Factory Act the proprietor of the Khairshalia Mills has been fined Rs. 301. The trying Magistrate found him guilty on all the 5 counts, for exacting more work and making the workers work for more hours, not maintaining a register and other faults.

As a result of alleged insulting words used by the Municipal Administrative Officer, the teachers in resentment wanted to hold a meeting of protest in the municipal hall. The permission to hold it was refused by the municipal authorities.

It is understood that one mistress of the Municipality objected to the presence of an untouchable girl. Some Harijan and Socialist workers hurried to the spot and got the Harijan girl reinstated.

Skies are overcast and drizzling continued. Good rain is reported from Jhalod side.

TAGORE LEAVES ALMORA

NAINI TAL, June 28.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left Almora last evening and was given a hearty send off at the station.

Prior to his departure an address was presented to him at Ranikhet.

The Poet has improved in health during his stay at Almora.—United Press.

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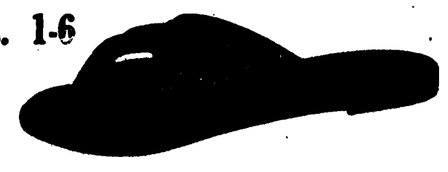

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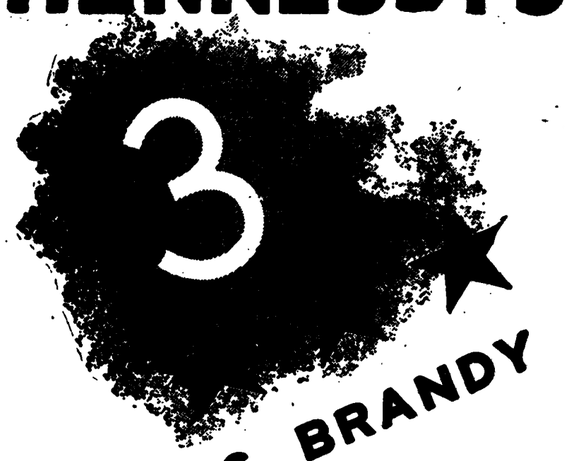

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AROUND THE COURTS

When a returned deportee was sentenced to 18 months' R. I. by Mr. K. T. Khambata Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, this noon, he fainted and dropped on the floor and had to be bodily removed from the Court room by a couple of constables.

Abdul Latiff Munshi, the returned deportee, was arrested at Ambewadi on June 13th by the Kalachowki Police.

A perfect Sutta Khel rendezvous in the shape of an occupied room fitted up with a telephone, is alleged to have been discovered at Maharbouri, in the course of a raid carried out by Sub-Inspector Chawan on Saturday evening.

Several rooms were searched and note books bearing it is alleged sutta figures were seized. Search of one of the arrested persons yielded a heavy sum of Rs. 60/12, all said to be bets received by him.

Two persons who attempted to get away when they noticed the police party, were caught on the staircase and arrested.

Phone In Locked Room

Nagardas Ganpat, Ratilal Trikamlal and Nandalal Trikam, the arrested persons were placed before the Girgaum Magistrate today.

The police stated that the first accused was the receiver of bets and the cash was seized from his person. The locked room with a telephone in it was opened by a key produced by the second accused.

The accused were bailed out till July 12.

A sensational raid carried out by the Maharbouri Police on June 25 on the first floor of House No. 18, situated on Kumbharwada Street resulted in the haul of eight persons.

The police are stated to have found a pack of cards, gunny bags and Rs. 7-12 in cash on their person.

To-day they were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, charged with gambling.

They were remanded in custody till July 5.

The names of the accused persons are:—Baja Hinderlal, Karan Umrao Singh, Shivlal Madavji, Ramlal Changunlal, Dorilal Biharilal, Babulal Chiranjilal, Chotilal Chiranjilal and Nanakchand Bhalram.

An inquest was opened to-day, at the Bombay Coroner's Court. Pending report from the police about their investigations the inquest was adjourned to July 6.

MINOR GIRL ROBBED OF ORNAMENTS

Suspect, Arrested After Week, Bailed Out Till July 12

BOMBAY, Monday.

On June 21, a minor girl was playing outside her house at Dr. Wilson Street, when Balkrishna Jivaji came there and took her on his cycle and after removing her ornaments, it was alleged he left her at Grant Road.

Then, according to the prosecution, he went to the shop of Marshkal Lal and sold the gold errings to him.

Yesterday, at about 4 p.m., the Maharbowri Police arrested him and placed him to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, charged with theft.

Pending further enquiries, he was remanded in custody till July 12.

JETPUR DARBARGADH MURDER

Judicial Commissioner Dismisses Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, June 25.

In connection with the Jetpur Darbargadh murder case the Judicial Commissioner of Western India States Agency has dismissed the appeal lodged by the public prosecutor against Khawaa Gova Petna and has confirmed the acquittal order of the Sessions Court.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, June 26.

The year 1936 was with us a year of trial, says the annual report for 1936 issued by the Secretary, Adampur centre, A. I. S. A. Consistent losses had unnerved the most optimistic among us. But thank God the branch has been able to make a profit of Rs. 5,230 this year as compared with the loss of Rs. 5,133 during the year 1935.

A. I. S. A. production centres in the Punjab produced Khaddar worth Rs. 1,24,291 as compared with Rs. 96,110 produced in the year 1935. The total net sales effected by the A. I. S. A. centres during the year 1936 was Rs. 1,95,-386. The total wages given during the year was Rs. 1,03,097 as compared with Rs. 80,233 during 1935. —United Press.

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

Govt. Of India To Set It Up At New Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 25.

It is understood the Government of India are giving serious consideration to the question of setting up of a Central Statistical Organisation in New Delhi. It is hoped the new organisation will be created early next year.

It was explained the commercial community in this country has been urging for the creation of this organisation for sometime and numerous representations had been made to the Government on the subject.

The Viswabrahmin Sangham of Vizagapatam also resolves to unveil a portrait of Brahma Sri Rao Saheb Ganala Ramamurti Garu in the premises of the Viswabrahmin Sangham of Vizagapatam.

NULL BAZAAR GRIEVANCE

Bohra Youths Demand Public Playground

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of Bohra youths staying near Null Bazaar recently held under the auspices of His-Bun-Nusarat adopted the following resolution with regard to the Municipal plot situated between Chimna Butcher Street and Mutton Street:

"This meeting deeply regrets the dilatoriness of the Municipal authorities in complying with oft-repeated demands of the citizens of this locality for inaugurating public playground on this open plot of land.

This meeting draws the attention of the Municipal authorities of the Bombay Corporation to the heaps of rubbish, dirt and filth accumulating on this plot in the absence of any municipal supervision and to the scandalous use made on this place at night by undesirable people so as to render it a plague-spot in the locality and to cause serious embarrassment to our women-folk and to young children."

"This meeting therefore urges the Bombay Municipality to clear this place of all nuisance and rubbish and to prepare and open it as a public playground which could be a centre of sport and recreational activities for the benefit of the citizens and their children."

Merchants Demand Playground.

The Hard-ware merchants of Null Bazaar also recently met to consider the question of this open space under the Presidentship of Seth Mohamad Ali Dosaji when Mr. Akbar Ali Nurbhai Lokhandvala proposed a similar resolution calling upon the Municipality to comply with their long standing demand for open public playground on the same open square. The resolution was passed unanimously amidst acclamation.

This movement is steadily gaining in intensity every week and it is understood that the Garden Committee of the Municipality has referred the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for his report and the Commissioner will himself pay a visit to this place during the next week.

PLIGHT OF B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Mr. Marcel Fernandez, Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, has issued the following press communique:—

Referring to industrial indebtedness in India, the Royal Commission on Labour says on page 224 of their report:—

"We are satisfied that the majority of industrial workers are in debt for the greater part of their working lives. Many, indeed, are born in debt and it evokes both admiration and regret to find how commonly a son assumes responsibility for his father's debt, an obligation which rests on religious and social but seldom on legal sanctions.

"It is estimated that, in most industrial centres, the proportion of families or individuals who are in debt is not less than two-thirds of the whole."

Systematic Purge.

In view of authoritative finding of the Royal Commission, it surpasses one's understanding how the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have started a systematic purge of those luckless souls who come within the purview of the Royal Commission's remarks. This policy has been set in motion with a view to replacing old men on old scales of pay by new men on revised lesser scales of pay.

In this very month eight poor workers of the Electric Department in Bombay were dismissed on account of indebtedness, which was beyond their control. On this Railway this particular department is a notoriously low-paid one. How can an underpaid workmen trying to make two ends meet in this expensive City of Bombay keep out of debt?

"Short-Time" Working.

Neither is the Railway the least cause of this debt. "Short-time" working, engaging men on scales lower than those officially laid down, fixing ridiculously low rates of pay, etc., have contributed greatly to indebtedness.

In Dohad alone since the introduction of "short-time" working and the consequent reduction in emoluments for the last two months, nearly a score of workers, have absconded for fear of Pathan money-lenders. These latter are carrying on unchecked, a lucrative trade at Dohad with the consequent increase in indebtedness.

Give Them Relief.

In these circumstances, is it too much to expect the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to give generous aid from the Railway Staff Benefit Fund, with large reserves, to these unfortunate souls, instead of victimising them.

VICTORY FOR R. A. COLABA

Kirkee Gunners Beaten In Harwood League
RAIN MARS PLAY AGAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

The conditions at the Cooperage were hardly suitable and to add to that, smart showers of rain at short intervals spoilt Monday's game between the 3rd Field Brigade R. A. from Kirkee and R. A. Colaba, in the first division of the Harwood League Football. It resulted in a victory for the latter by 2 goals to nil.

MacDermott was conspicuous by his absence from the pivotal position of the Winners. Collins, who has been playing in the forward-line in all their previous engagements, was entrusted with this job to-day. He did it well, though he was not as brilliant as MacDermott.

Level exchanges marked the opening phases of the game and the rival teams were doing the attacking in turn.

As the game progressed and the teams had almost settled down to combined work, another smart shower of rain intervened and all chances of first class football were gone.

In the 16th minute the local team's forwards carried a good movement, which resulted in their first goal, Perry, their left-half back, who had moved up with the attack-line, managed to head in a rising pass by the centre-forward, to establish a lead for his side. (1—0).

The visitors were now doing their bit to level the score but their opponent's defence playing with determination, kept their goal intact till the half-time whistle was sounded.

It was raining very heavily again when play was resumed. Thanks to the teams, they never allowed the game to become dull. A little after the restart a fine combined move between the Kirkee Gunners' forwards, saw Jones, their inside-right having a good attempt, when he put a clever shot but the local side's goalkeeper saved easily. The above incident was repeated soon after with the only difference that this time the visitors' centre-forward Naisbett sent in a harder shot, which made Dryden dive, in order to prevent it from entering the goal.

VISITORS THROW AWAY PENALTY-KICK

Midway through the second half, the visitors were awarded a penalty-kick but to the surprise of the spectators Godfrey failed to convert it. This was the turning point for them as the Colaba Artillerymen evidently felt that one-goal lead was not safe and their efforts for increasing the lead were soon successful when following a raid by their forwards Collatt, their inside-left, netted the second goal. (2—0).

Following this in the heavy rain that started for the third time, the players, including the referee and the linesmen were drenched to their skin.

It was now a ding-dong affair, play being mostly confined to midfield till the final whistle found the Colaba Royal Artillery winners by 2 goals to nil.

THE RESULT:

R. A. COLABA ..... 2 goals
3RD FIELD BRIGADE R.A. Nil

THE TEAMS

R.A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Brack; Thorley, Collins and Perry; Lord, Galliers, Rourke, Collett and Wilson.

3RD FELD BRIGADE R.A.: Robins; Lynam and Walke; MacFarlane, Bradford and Fahy; Mansfield, Jones, Naisbett, Godfrey and Jewell.

REFEREE: Mr. Eagle.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay City vs. Transit Section.

RAILWAY STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

All Members Present At Calcutta Meeting

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Railway Standing Finance Committee met to-day at the E. I. R. office.

The business before the meeting included the sanctioning of four junior scale posts (Leave Reserve) for the B. B. and C. I. Railway and one for the B. N. W. Railway. Discussion on the rolling stock programme will take place to-morrow. All members were present. Mr B M. Shah, Financial Commissioner for Railways, presiding.—A. P.

MANAGER'S TRIBUTE TO PLAYERS

Success Of Indian Olympic Hockey Tour

"The greatest credit is due to the Olympic hockey team for not only winning the championship and for teaching hockey to the rest of the world but also for interpreting the culture and civilization of India and raising their country in the estimation of the rest of the world," states Prof. Jagannath, Manager of the team in his report of the Indian Olympic tour of 1936.

They were admired, he says, for their fine spirit of loyalty, team work and coherence on the field of play and for excellent sportsmanship and gentlemanly behaviour outside it. Everyone had a word of praise for the excellent way in which they conducted themselves in the Olympic village, in the hotels, in the streets and at various functions.

Their conduct was marked by moral earnestness, enthusiasm and unselfishness in working for the best interest of the team and the glory and honour of their country.

When the team assembled at Delhi and played matches in India on the outward journey, they were without a regular goal-keeper. P. P. Fernandes of Sind gladly and willingly presented his services for the job and did extremely well in tiding over the situation. The late Mohd. Jafar, the fastest and cleverest left-winger in the world, played as inside-right in most of the matches, because it was essential in the interests of the team.

B. N. Nirmal of Bombay though originally a centre-half, never uttered a word of protest when asked to fit in the right-half back position and proved himself a pillar of strength in that position. E. J. Cullen had to be shifted from place to place in the half back line and finally settled down to the pivotal position and rose to eminence as centre-half.

Most of the brunt in the defence fell on C. C. Tapsell of Bengal and Mohd. Hussain of Manavadar State, particularly the latter, who had to play a very large number of matches and did so willingly. Rup Singh was worked to breaking point inasmuch as he played in practically every match. The climax was reached at Lahore in the last match when he was unable even to walk on the field on account of an increasing strain on a pulled leg muscle, but the Captain's command was the last word for him, and he obeyed without whining.

Similarly, the reserve members never grumbled if their services were not utilized and they had implicit confidence in their Captain and the officials whom they considered as the best judges to look after the interests of the team.

Dhyan Chand, who once more proved himself as the best centre-forward in the world, demonstrated his worth as a great captain. Held in great esteem, affection and admiration by the players, he was the central luminary around which the members of team rotated. The officials had every confidence in the sagacity and judgment of the captain and vice-captain in the matter of the composition of the team for any particular game.

MYSORE GOVT.'S "NO"

Permission To Start Kanarese Monthly Refused

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The Government of Mysore have refused permission to Mr. H. R. Krishnamurthi," of Bangalore city and another journalist to edit and publish a Kannada monthly magazine style "Katha Malay" devoted to the publication of stories and literary contributions.

The Government of Mysore in doing so have not given any specific reason for their action.

Borsad Water Works To Be Suspended

(From A Correspondent)
BORSAD: June 26.

Thanks to the negotiations carried on by the President of the Borsad Municipality with the Minister of Local Self-Government regarding the Water Works here, the situation has considerably improved during the last week. It is now understood that the Minister has, at last, been pleased to issue an order through the Collector of the District to the Water Works authorities calling upon them to suspend further work in connection with water supply.

The Premier and Mrs Chamberlain are spending the week-end at Chequers for the first time since Mr. Chamberlain assumed office as the Prime Minister.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Shrimad-Bhagwat Gita. (Text and Translation). 7-15 Shiv Dayal Batish. 7-45 AIR Orchestra. 7-55 Achhan Bai. 8-10 Duet By Afzal and Aziz. 8-20 Sarinda Solo. 8-25 Achhan Bai. "Nigah-i-arzu amoz ka characn na ho jae, Sharat sadagi hi men kahin ruswa na ho jae." "Re bedardi naina malae."—Dadra. 8-40 1st News. (Hindustani) 8-50 1st News. (English).

p.m.

6-30 Sarinda Solo. By Pazeer Khan. 6-40 Achhan Bai. 6-55 Sarod. 7-0 Shiv Dayal Batish. 7-30 Achhan Bai. 7-45 "For Villagers Only" (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Running a Hostel" By Shambhoo Dayal. 8-45 Shiv Dayal Batish. 9-0 Achhan Bai. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani.) 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report. (English) 9-45 Talk (English): "Forts of India". No. 5. Delhi By K. M. Sarkar. 10-0 "Light and Airy" (Recorded).

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Clarionet Solo. An AIR Artist. 8-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Schools and Careers." No. 4. Development for the Future. By S. U. Shukla. 8-55 A Boy Prodigy. Kumar Ghandharva. Khayal and Thumri.

noon 12-0 Classical Songs.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. An Orchestral Hour. (Recorded—H.M.V.) 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 "For Children." Arranged by Aunt Marion and Uncle Gorgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the Villager. 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "After Office Hours" No 11. Jay Walkers: Catching People Unawares. By Celia Sheppard. 9-15 The News. 9-30 An Instrumental Concert. The Aerial Artists. 10-0 In a Monastery of Indian Saints. Vishnupant Pagnis with his party.

B.C.P.W.

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make COOL and REFRESHING DRINKS in Summer

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THE dentist, when he cleans your teeth uses POWDER because there is nothing that will clean and polish teeth so thoroughly and leave them so gleaming white.

It is only the powder part of any dentifrice which cleans, and Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties. This is more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth pastes. It therefore lasts twice as long.

Free from all pumice and destructive grit, Dr Lyon's Tooth Powder cannot possibly scratch, or injure the softest enamel.

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AVAILABLE FROM ALL DEALERS.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 5, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 19, 1356
Parsi: Deh 27, 1306
Hightide: 2-15 15-18
Lowtide: 8-33 21-42
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, July 1.

P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Anyo Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th June and is due to arrive here to-morrow (Wednesday) the 30th June at daylight.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 1st July 1937.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Cathay' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 1st July 1937.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 27th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 1st July.

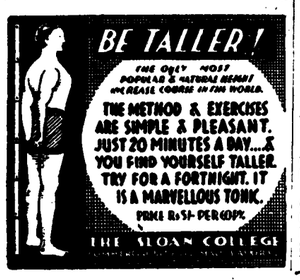
The 'Cathay' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight at the same day.

ENGLISH TEACHING PRIMARY SCHOOL

The South Indians' Welfare Society's New English Teaching Primary School will be opened on Saturday the 3rd July at 10-45 a.m. The school will be temporarily housed in the premises of the Society's Sangeetha Pathashala, Jethbhai and Jamnabhai Building, opp. Park, Matunga, Bombay No. 19.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

A talk on Boat-building will be given by Mr. D. Meikle, of the Bombay pilot Service to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. in the Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut. All interested in Sea Scouting are invited.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THE SLOAN COLLEGE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Last of Mrs. Cheney" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Top of the Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Crime Over London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Daily as usual.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
GLOBE—"Insaf" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5, 7-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Pirate Treasure" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programmo. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

Prof. V. V. Naralikar of the Benares Hindu University will deliver a lecture on "The New Uses of Statistics" in the Royal Institute of Science (Room No. 11) at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 30th instant.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The first term of the Adult Education Classes for 1937-38 conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association will start from 5th July.

The programme of work consists of Two-Year Courses, Language Courses, extra courses for advanced students, Terminal Courses and Special Courses. The nominal fee of Re. 1 is being charged per term for each course. Distinguished and well-known educationists and professors of Bombay are taking part in the teaching of these classes, and great opportunity is placed before the citizens of Bombay for educating themselves in different subjects. Of the Two-Year Courses, Ethics will be taken by Dr. B. P. Hivale, Metaphysics by Prof. S. Pandit, English Literature by Prof. J. B. Primrose and Prof. R. Choksi, Political Theory by Prof P. A. Wadia and Economics and Principles of Education by Principal M. T. Vyas.

Language Courses: German and Italian will be taken by Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, French by Prof. B. M. Mehta and Prof. M. R. Parekh and Spanish will be taken by Rev. Fr. H. Llorens.

An Advanced Course in Metaphysics will be taken by Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade, and English Literature by Prof. C. R. Shah.

Terminal Courses: English Literature —Psychology of Reading will be taken by Prof. J. O. Bartley.

Special Courses: Radio Communication with demonstration will be taken by Mr. D. H. Marathe.

The time for the lectures is 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Detailed information can be had from the office of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Sukhadvala Building, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE DIG OUR GRAVES WITH OUR TEETH

The very food you eat either develops or destroys you. What you eat, how much you eat, when and how, is recording every day, every night whether you are climbing up or digging down. Millions of people are digging down, deeper and deeper, into their graves.

Why? Because the things we eat, the things we drink are continually creating acid poisons in the system. When this acid becomes excessive, we get stomach distresses, dangerous acid indigestion, sour stomach, wind, colds, headaches, neuralgia or rheumatic pains.

It is dangerous to neglect this situation. What you need at once is to ease the pain and neutralize this excess acidity.

Alka-Seltzer

is the only remedy of its kind that does exactly these two things—two results accomplished at one and the same time.

Dissolve one or two tablets of ALKA-SELTZER in a glass of water and drink it. Your pain will ease and your relief from distress will be amazingly quick and refreshing. Then in case you make the error of over-eating or over-drinking, ALKA-SELTZER will always come to your rescue. Try it today.

It is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction.

SUPREMELY GRATEFUL:

"I have used ALKA-SELTZER for Colds, Overloaded Stomach, Wind and Indigestion. I am strong for ALKA-SELTZER and believe that if more people would use it, the country would be healthier, and we would all find it a better place to live in. I cannot express in words what ALKA-SELTZER has done for me and my wife."

Alka-Seltzer is not a laxative. You can take it as often as you like, without inconvenience.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

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Nariman Indicts Chief Scout

Corporation Asked To Root Out Seeds Of Imperialism

"I do not mind if there is a division of opinion on political questions but I am sure there is not a single Indian who is unpatriotic enough to say that he had no national honour. I am sure whoever that Indian is, whether a loyalist, moderate, liberal or a Congressman, he would defend his national honour."

With these words Mr. K. F. Nariman, urged the Municipal Councillors to vote for Mr. Talpade's resolution to protest against the recent utterances of Lord Baden-Powell about the character of the Indian people.

Mr. H. W. Hogg, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Scouting in India, was also present and heard Mr. Nariman's speech with rapt attention. Some ladies and a number of Scout Masters were also present to hear the debate.

At the last meeting Mr. M. N. Talpade had moved "That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Baden-Powell on the character of the Indian people, the Boy Scout movement be discontinued from the side activities of the Schools Committee."

MASANI'S AMENDMENT

When the debate was resumed Mr. M. R. Masani moved the following amendment: "That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Baden-Powell on the character of the Indian people, the Scout and Guide troops attached to Municipal schools should disaffiliate from the official Baden-Powell Scout Movement."

Mr. Masani said it was not necessary to rely on the denials of Lord Baden-Powell. He came from South Africa with prejudice against the coloured races. The whole spirit of Lord Baden-Powell's speech was imperialism. Mr. Masani, therefore, thought that India should have its own Scout movement.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the amendment and said he failed to understand why Lord Baden-Powell did not make a bold and clear cut statement either denying and challenging the press reports or to apologise if he really hurt the feelings of India. The only conclusion they could arrive at as reasonable men was that Lord Baden-Powell did speak the words he is reported to have uttered. It was a liable on India to say that it had no word in its vocabulary for "honour." As a matter of fact it was very common among Indians to say "Main Iman se Kehta hun", viz: "I am telling the truth" or "I am telling on my honour."

Mr. Talpade accepted the amendment of Mr. Masani.

THEY DESERVE IT!

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi associated herself with every word spoken by Mr. Talpade and Mr. Mathradas. It was the misfortune of India that Indians were insulted times without number by the outsiders. Not only in India, but in the colonies, on the continent and even in England Indians were insulted. It was regrettable that there were some Indians who instead of standing up for the honour of the country were pocketing the insult and standing by the foreigners. It is this kind of people who deserved the insult of Lord Baden-Powell that they lacked character.

BREATHES THERE THE MAN..!

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he did not mind if there was a division of opinion on political issues but he was sure there was not one single Indian who was unpatriotic enough to say that he had no national honour. He was sure whether that Indian was a loyalist, moderate, liberal or a Congressman, he would defend his national honour. He was glad to say that among the Britishers there were some men like Dr. Arundale who defended India's honour and, therefore, it was shameful that there were certain Indians who did not feel for India's honour. Referring to Lord Baden-Powell, Mr. Nariman said if he was a real scout, he would have admitted his mistake and withdrawn the statement but after weeks and months of hesitation he made a dishonest denial about the press report. Lord Baden-Powell did not make the statement in the heat of the moment but it was a cold and calculated statement before journalists whom he invited to lunch. When Dr. Arundale cabled him to verify the press report he replied it was not for all India but some Indians (laughter). Then when he came to know that an important Municipality like Bombay had tabled a resolution of protest, he made a denial but he would call it "alleged denial." He was indebted to Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy who supplied him with a copy of the cable in which he informed Lord Baden-Powell "Tense situation. Withdrawal or denial apparent solution." Lord Baden-Powell then made a denial in his reply but Mr. Nariman asked "Is there any honesty in the denial?"

Some councillors: "No, No."

CONSOLIDATING IMPERIALISM

Mr. Nariman continuing said he felt sad that there were some Indians of nobility, education and culture who were prepared to sacrifice their national honour for the sake of the Scouts' Uniform and some Scouts' honour. The Bombay Municipality did not wish to scrap the movement but would remove the poisonous seeds of imperialism by disaffiliating it from Baden-Powell movement. He did not care what Lord Baden-Powell spoke in 1921 but "let us see what he spoke on the 28th June 1937," said Mr. Nariman in his broadcast message, Lord Baden-Powell asked the scouts to consolidate the strength of the British empire. The Boy Scouts movement prohibited Indian national songs and even national heroes were tabooed.

Mr. Hogg in his broadcast speech last week exhorted Indians to nationalise the movement and that is what they want to do.

At this stage further debate was adjourned till next Thursday.

GOLF CLUB LEASE.

At the earlier stage the house considered the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to give about 94 acres of land situate at Koliwada station to the Bombay Presidency Golf Club Ltd. at an annual rental of Rs. 6,000 on a lease for 51 years. The house, however, sent the matter back to the Improvement Committee for reconsideration and to see if they could not get a better offer.

VIDDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ

The forty-third annual general meeting of the Viddya Vridhi Samaj was held on Sunday last in the Library Hall of the Niwas. Dr. S. R. Naik, M.B.B.S., presided. The attendance was fairly large.

The annual report and the audited balance sheet for the year 1936-37 were before the house for discussion and adoption and the meeting confirmed them and also sanctioned budget for the next year.

In course of the report under review, it was pointed out that the figures of the refund from earning students—barring two instances—and collection of annual subscription had considerably fallen and the members and volunteers were exhorted to make special effort to swell these figures.

The working capital of the Samaj is over Rs. 2,35,000 and scholarships are awarded to poor and deserving students out of the accrued interest on this amount. This year, there are two applications from students desirous of going on the continent for higher studies. The result of various scholars is very encouraging. Mr. D. N. Ajgaonkar who stood in first class in B.A. was congratulated along with other students.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL

The General Secretary, writes as under:—

To celebrate in a fitting manner the jubilee of this well-known educational institution, the Committee intends to pay the humble tribute of the past students to the venerable donor of this Institution by way of creating a Free Boardership which will require over Rs. 10,000, with a proper directing of the same to ensure the proper use of the money.

The institution came into existence in the early eighties of the last century when education institutions of this nature were very rare. Many illustrious persons occupying eminent positions in public life have come out of this institution.

It is expected that to fulfil the idea all the boarders should contribute their mite well remembering the past debt they owe to the institution.

The Committee has as its Chairman Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Contributions are to be sent to Mr. D. V. Mehta, Solicitor, Hon. Treasurer, C/o Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co., 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and correspondence is to be addressed to Mr. N. D. Vakharia, Advocate, Gen Secretary, Lawyers' Chambers, Picket Road, Bombay.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

That the 'Safety Campaign' introduced in the suburbs has done a lot of good to both pedestrians and motorists will not be denied by the average suburbanite. But as the toll of accidents yet continues to increase it is felt that the speed limit suggested by District Superintendent of Police ought to be put in force at least for a period of three months as an experiment.

On Saturday Babu Sadan, a boy was knocked down by a car on Ghodbunder Road, near the old Khar Market. He sustained injuries on the head and was taken to the Bandra Hospital. It appears a car was being driven by Laxmansing Parsing, who was going towards Bombay. As he approached the old Khar market the driver saw a boy suddenly cross the road in front of his car from the right side of his car. He applied his brakes, but as the car came to a stop the boy was knocked down.

CATHOLIC BANDRA ACTIVE

Bandra held two festivals which have become the annual feature of its catholic life.

The 'All Johns League', a body of about 120 'johns' hailing from the Suburban District held their sixteenth annual thanksgiving mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Bandra. After Solemn High Mass was sung by and special prayers to their patron 'St. John Baptist', the day was spent in merrymaking followed by a dinner in St. Aloysius School Hall, which was largely attended.

The other festival was the fifth annual celebration of the feast of Our Lady Perpetual Succour, by the Men's Sodality of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour of St. Andrews Church, Bandra.

The feast was celebrated by a Solemn High Mass which was followed by the fifth annual general meeting of the members in St. Andrew's Girls High School. The evening service consisted of reception of candidates; an interesting and an Act of Consecretion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and Benediction.

CEYLON'S TRADE COMMISSIONER IN INDIA

Will Have Headquarters At Present In Bombay

The Government of India have accorded recognition to the appointment by the Government of Ceylon of a Trade Commissioner for Ceylon in India with headquarters for the present in Bombay.

His principal duties will be to: (1) answer trade enquiries, supply all commercial information relating to Ceylon and maintain up-to-date registers of reliable Indian imports of Ceylon products; (2) keep the Registrar-General and Director of Commercial Intelligence informed of trade movements, prices, freights, etc., and furnish periodically market reports and trade surveys bearing on Ceylon Trade and Industry; (3) act as intermediary between Ceylon traders and foreign buyers; settle trade disputes; (4) display samples of Ceylon produce by arrangement with Ceylon firms and businessmen for the display of such samples; (5) organize and participate in trade exhibitions, fairs and fetes, and carry out trade propaganda; (6) compile and publish leaflets, pamphlets, and books of reference in order to disseminate a more accurate knowledge of Ceylon; (7) act as travel agent in order to increase tourist traffic to Ceylon; and (8) perform such other duties in connection with trade matters that may be imposed on him from time to time by the Registrar General and Director of Commercial Intelligence.

Mr. M. H. Kantawala, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-law, of the Ceylon Civil Service has been appointed to the post.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The thirty-fourth annual general gathering and the prize distribution ceremony of the Mogaveera Free Night School, Fort, were held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall on Sunday, Mr. B. M. Bhargava, presiding.

Mr. S. K. Maindan, Jt. Hon. Secretary read a brief account of the Mandali from its very inception upto the end of 1936, which showed steady progress of the Mandali, of the Night School and of the Free Reading Room and Library (conducted by the Mandali)

Prizes were then distributed to the successful students of the Free Night School on the result of the last annual examination and also to successful competitors in the Annual Sports of the School.

The President in the course of his speech expressed satisfaction of the useful work done by the Mandali in the cause of giving free education to the poor children, and appealed for greater support and co-operation from the public. Considering the number of students in the Free Night School, which is about 400 and the limited space available to accommodate the children, the President hoped that the local Municipality will be considerate in increasing the grant-in-aid for a useful institution like this and more space in their day school premises.

INDIAN VISITORS TO IRAN

Should Obtain Visas For Full Period Of Their Stay

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The report of the Indian Section of the British Consulate at Baghdad for the year 1936 says that many Indian pilgrims obtained transit visas from the Iranian Consul at Baghdad without difficulty. These visas are not granted for any specific period, but on arrival at Meshed the holders are informed by the Iranian police that they should not prolong their stay beyond a fortnight in Iran. Ordinary visas valid for one month are also issued by the Iranian Consul and this period can be extended for a further two months if the pilgrims so request when registering their pilgrim passes at Meshed.

The Consulate advises that unless pilgrims are confident of being able to complete their pilgrimage expeditiously, it is preferable that they should obtain full visas.

NEW SANITARY INSPECTORS

43 Pass Out Of 109 Candidates

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, writes:—

109 candidates presented themselves for the above examination held on 30th April to 4th May 1937. The following 43 have passed subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

The names of the first four candidates are given in order of the marks obtained by each, and the rest are arranged in alphabetical order.

R P. Mahajan; P R Mahajani, (L.C.P.S.); Jamna Dass; D D Kumbhakarn; Darshan Singh Abrol; P K Apte; K Arunachalam; S Behari Lall; Jayantilal L Bhatt; P R Bhatt; A K Chitnis; D K Choudhury; A S C David; D T Deshpande; N S Dharkar; Theophilus Fernando; V J Ghate (D.C.E.); R S Gupta; R G Jadhav; P K John; V R Jog; B P Joshi; B V Joshi; G. S. Maidasani; K. Mahadevan; Man Mal Mathur; Mir Murtuza Ali Zaidi; R M Muley; Jia Lal Nehru; B H Pandya; R S Pandit; R C Patel;; Rambhai C Patel; R. N. Patel; S. N. Patel;, V. J. Phadnis; H S Sakhalkar (L.C.P.S.); A C Sengupta; B V Shethji (D.C.E.); I Subba Rao; Tahir Shah Khan; B J Thakar; and B H Vyas.

WEDDING PARTY AT DADAR

In connection with the wedding of their son Chi. Srinivasan, Mrs. and Mr. P. V. Subramanier (Agency Manager, Oriental Life Office, Bombay) entertained a large number of friends to a tea party on Sunday evening. In spite of the inclement weather, the elite of the South Indian community, and the officers of the Oriental Life Office were present.

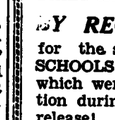
After tea, the guests were entertained to a programme of music by the talented artiste Mrs. Lalita Venkatram.

Prominent among those present were Mr. C. S. Iyer, Chief Auditor, G.I.P., Mr. P. H. Rama Reddy, Secretary, Central Cotton Committee, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamiah, Mr. N. N. Iyengar, Mr. K. R. Rama Iyer, Ag. Acct. Genl; Mr. K S Ramchandra Iyer; Mr. T. K. R. Iyengar, Messrs. K. R. Padmanabha Iyengar, S. Ramayya, S. Venkataramanan, Mr. Jagannadha Iyengar, Dy. Controller of Military Accounts, Mr. Sahni of "National Call",

Dyspepsia bothered this woman for three years. Then she found a new remedy that gave her instant relief. Read what she says :—

"I have suffered for three years from dyspepsia. I was advised by a friend to give Digestif Rennie a trial, and I am now delighted to say I feel absolutely a new person. I have only had one packet up to now, but I may truthfully state I was relieved on taking the very first dose. Since using 'Rennies,' I have enjoyed my meals and look forward to them—previously I was afraid to eat owing to the pain." —(Mrs.) R.W.

Digestif Rennie Pastilles contain antacids which neutralise excess acid—the cause of nearly all digestive disorders. When excess acid has been neutralised, indigestion *simply cannot start.* And Digestif Rennie is more than an antacid. It also contains absorbents to free you of stomach gas, and ferments which *actively help to digest food.*



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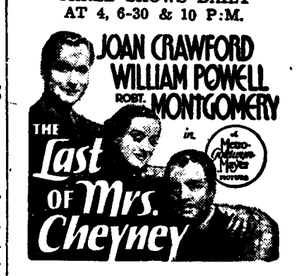

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1937

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The proceedings of the twenty-first Convocation of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, held on Saturday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, bear ample testimony to the great service rendered by this unique institution to the cause of women's education. Founded in 1916 by Prof. D. K. Karve on the model of the Japan Women's University with the object of giving Indian women education specially suited to their aptitudes and needs in life through the vernacular medium, this University struggled in its early years against tremendous odds but has now on its rolls 202 students in its colleges and 4,500 in the schools conducted by or affiliated to it. The only criticism that we have to make regarding the work of the University is that its authorities have not made special efforts to attract students belonging to the Muslim community whose women are very backward in education. But, as rightly pointed out by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in his Convocation address, the success of the University must be measured not merely by the number of students in the University but also by the appreciation by the public of its distinctive principles, namely, instruction and examination through the vernacular and the provision of special courses for women. Distrusted as heresies a generation ago, these principles are now established as essential reforms. In bringing about this great change the Women's University has played no mean part.

Its Main Needs

The main needs of the University now are its statutory recognition, a wider recognition of its certificates and degrees by educational institution and employing agencies, and funds for the necessary expansion of its activities. But it should be obvious that, if only the University is given statutory recognition, other needs will be met almost automatically. There is one special reason for obtaining such recognition at an early date. The corpus of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's gift of fifteen lakhs to the University will be available to it, according to the terms of the gift, only if the University authorities provide an equivalent endowment from other sources or secure statutory recognition. In these times of acute financial stringency it will be extremely difficult to secure such a large sum in a reasonably short period in spite of the splendid example of philanthropists like the late Sir Vithaldas. But the alternative condition is far less difficult to be fulfilled, if only Government are reasonable in the matter.

Government's Duty

In view of the vast unsatisfied needs of women's education in India and the soundness of the basic principles of the Women's University, that body could well have been recognised by Government in a variety of ways at its very inception and statutory recognition could have been promised on suitable terms. Now the University is well established and is one of the most popular institutions of the kind. Its certificates and degrees have been recognised by several non-official bodies. In these circumstances statutory recognition can no longer be delayed on any reasonable grounds. Two objections that may possibly be raised by Government have been anticipated and ably answered by Dr. Paranjpye in his Convocation address and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University in his opening remarks. Those objections refer to the small number of the students appearing for the University's higher examinations and the difference between its courses and those of recognised Universities. The first is rather an argument for statutory recognition than one against it because the number of students in colleges is small just because of the absence of such recognition; and as soon as this is forthcoming the number is bound to shoot up. As regards the courses, they compare well with those of several recognised Universities with regard to their general standard, their suitability to women and the varying aptitudes of different types of students. However, as Dr. Paranjpye points out, the University will be quite prepared to meet all reasonable requirements that may be laid down by Government to ensure its efficiency and the preservation of adequate standards of teaching and examination. Of course, the basic principles of the University, namely, vernacular medium of instruction and special courses in accordance with women's aptitudes and needs in life, should not in the least be compromised for the sake of statutory recognition. But it is the duty of Government to give such recognition to it without any prejudice to those principles. By discharging that duty Government will be doing a great service to the cause of women's education.

Village Industries

Congress workers interested in the promotion of village industries will be much benefited by a careful perusal of the Annual Report of the All-India Village Industries Association for the year 1936. They will therein find much instructive material about some important village industries and rural reconstruction in general. The Report lays special emphasis on village sanitation, improved diet and industries like paddy-husking, gur-making, oil pressing, fish culture, silk and tusar industry, mat making, paper making, pottery, fibre making and soap making.

In spite of its limited resources the Association is carrying on much useful research work in improved methods of production and even in scientific dietic analysis. With regard to the latter item the following from the report should interest many: "Shark liver oil produced by fishmerman of Cape Comorin from the liver of sea sharks was sent to us for analysis. The oil has been used for centuries by Indian physicians in many debilitated cases with good effect. The oil was tested by chemical method (tintometrically) and was found to be as good as Cod Liver oil in Vitamin A potency. It was also tested biologically i.e., by comparative feeding experiments, and was found thus to be two-thirds the value of good Cod Liver Oil in Vitamin A potency. A qualified medical man who has tried it on his patients for the last four years testifies that it excels Cod Liver in efficiency in pre-tubercular and tubercular states, rickets, pruperal diarrhoea, and neurities and in debilities of pregnancy and malnutrition. A pound of Cod Liver oil costs Rs. 1-2-0 while the same amount of Shark Liver oil costs only Rs. 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 inclusive of bottle". Humble as the Report is, it may convey some valuable instruction even to the Industries Departments of Provincial Governments, particularly to those workers in them who are earnest about village industries.

Acharya Ray's Retirement

The retirement of Sir P. C. Ray from the chair of Chemistry in the Calcutta University is almost a landmark in the history of scientific education in India. One of the most brilliant of India's scientists, Sir P. C. Ray has given inspiration not only to thousands of students by his scholarships, but also to millions of people by his selfless services in variegated spheres of public life. Few people have followed the motto: "Plain living and high thinking" more faithfully than Sir P. C. Ray, and it is well-known that he always kept but a bare pittance of his salary and other earnings for himself and has thus created a magnificent fund for the advancement of Science in India. The Calcutta University has paid glowing tributes to the services of Sir P. C. Ray for almost half a century, and appointed him the first Emeritus Professor of Chemistry from the date of his retirement. We wish Sir P. C. Ray many years of peace and happiness in the evening of his life.

CONGRESS SUPREME IN MAHARASHTRA

Lessons Of Satara By-Election

(BY V. M. TARKUNDE)

The first by-election in the Bombay Presidency took place in Satara last week. A non-Congressman, Mr. Mohite, who had been returned from the Satara district (South), vacated his seat on accepting Government service. Sjt. Chandroji Patil was put up by the Congress as its official candidate. It was rumoured that the present Ministry would give a stubborn fight and thus put to the test of public opinion its policy of "carrying on the King's Government." All opposition, however, melted away at the last moment, and the Congressman was meekly allowed to capture a non-Congress seat.

Its Significance

By-elections have always been regarded as of high significance. They indicate the way in which the wind of public opinion is blowing. A general election may be held once in five years and may represent the state of public opinion on that occasion. By-elections, however, taking place from time to time, afford a sort of running commentary by the electorate on the actions and achievements of the ministry in power.

The Satara by-election is particularly significant. The Satara District was regarded as a pocket-borough of Sir D. B. Cooper before the Congress entered the field. Even now it is considered the stronghold of the Chief Minister. He was, however, in the happy position of finding himself in coalition with the "ardent Nationalists" of the Democratic Swaraj Party, who had officially resolved to consolidate their position in Satara. With this added strength and with the election taking place in his own district, one would have expected the Chief Minister to be only too ready to accept the challenge of the Congress. Here was an excellent opportunity to prove that the Congress "had betrayed the masses" by shirking the responsibility of office and failing to implement its election pledges. Our Ministers more faithful to the masses, entered where the Congress feared to tread, and have produced an excellent programme which (when carried out) would ensure an "all-round prosperity" of the people. They have already despatched (of course, at public expense) printed copies of their programme to all the village-officials in the Presidency to be read over and explained to the village-folk. Why, then, did the Ministers miss this excellent opportunity, afforded by the first by-election after the political deadlock, of getting the verdict of the electorate on their patriotic action in contrast to the betrayal by the Congress?

Dare Not Face Electorate

It is obvious that the Ministers are unwilling to face either the electorate or the Assembly. Having accepted the responsibility of office, they are shirking the responsibility of facing the electorate. It is clear that those parties which accepted offices when the Congress refused, have been losing whatever credit they had with the public. They could hardly please the Governor and the public at the same time. Their attempt to work the Constitution to the public advantage has totally failed. In proving their loyalty to the Constitution they have proved themselves dis-loyal to Democracy. It is natural that they should avoid joining issue with the Congress in a test election.

Congress Is Invincible

It may be confidently predicted that in future by-elections the Congress is not likely to meet any substantial opposition anywhere in Maharashtra. The system of plural constituencies introduced in the Bombay Presidency alone of all Provinces, has enabled non-Congress parties to get a greater representation in the Assembly than their strength in the electorate warranted. This has given rise to the totally wrong impression that the Congress position in Maharashtra is weaker than elsewhere. It will be recalled, however, that in single-member constituencies like Poona and Sholapur, the Congress succeeded by overwhelming majorities. The Satara by-election has again demonstrated that the Congress in Maharashtra is supreme. It is clear that in future by-elections where a straight fight will have to given, no person or Party is likely to challenge the Congress.

Incidentally, the Satara success has given the Congress an absolute majority in the Assembly. The Congress Party was sure in any case of having a working majority, but it had only eighty-seven members on its official list and was thus in a minority of one. The Satara election has made it, even officially, the majority Party in the Assembly.

Russia's Darkest Hour

Brailsford Lifts The Veil That Hides It

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

An event happened last week of a kind that occurs perhaps once in a generation: a Great Power suffered eclipse.

Russia is still there, with all the millions of her population and her immense natural resources; but as an organised society, as a Government and a Power in the European balance, how shall we estimate her?

The execution of Marshal Tukachevsky, with seven generals who held some of the highest commands in the Red Army, has raised this question more acutely than the earlier trials of the politicians, painful and disturbing as these were.

That armies are, in the contemporary world, the first element of power may be a fact that damns our civilisation but so it is.

To grasp the significance of these horrible and bewildering events, let us begin by assuming, for argument's sake, that all the charges are true and all the sentences just. The picture that results is of a Republic rotten with treason.

Widespread Treason

The decay affected every department of Soviet life. First came most of the political leaders who created the Socialist Republic in 1917, virtually the whole inner circle that controlled the Communist Party in the early years—all save Stalin and Lenin, who is dead.

Then came many of the commanders who won the Civil War and built up in recent years an army that ranked as the biggest and (as we had supposed), in some ways, the best in Europe.

Industry was no cleaner; at the head of many of its most vital branches—chemicals, railways and banking—stood unscrupulous and murderous wreckers.

Agriculture was no happier, for here were wreckers, high Communist officials, who deliberately drove the peasants into revolt by beating and oppression; while professors in a veterinary college spread cholera germs among the cattle.

At the head of the political police, on which the internal safety of the State depended, was another traitor, Yagoda. Even the chief organisation of the workers, the Trade Unions, was infected, for the traitor Tomsky was at its head.

Nor was it only the political headquarters that were diseased, with their Moscow Centre and their Leningrad Centre. We now learn that from the President downwards most of the Government of the vital border State, White Russia, were in the plot, which had its ramification also in the Far East.

The case against generals, politicians, industrialists, and the rest, hardly varies. They were all the tools of the Fascist enemy, some of Germany, some of Japan, some of both. They all aimed at bringing about the defeat of Russia in an early war, the loss of her richest provinces, notably the Ukraine, and the restoration of Capitalism.

In addition, some wrecked trains, and others destroyed machinery with much loss of human life. Others plotted the murder of Stalin and his loyal colleagues.

If War Had Come

If all this is true, it is the most shattering revelation that could be broadcast about the life of a great State. With a lack of ordinary loyalty and morality so widespread as this in its higher ranks, one asks how it has survived so long.

If war had come, with these marshals and generals at the head of its army, defeat must have been certain, for not only was the high command pledged to ensure it, but behind the front the men in key positions on the railways and in munition works were equally treacherous.

This has had, of course, its inevitable effect on the friends and allies of Russia. The French General Staff had communicated its secrets to Marshal Tukhachevsky. If he were a traitor, presumably they are now all in Berlin.

The French Staff will think twice before it has any intimate dealings with his successor. The worst of these revelations is that they are so widespread, and that they never stop.

Whom can one trust? That question everyone in Russia must be asking, like everyone abroad: for like every other grade of official, ambassadors also are suspect.

The consequences of this affair for Europe can hardly be exaggerated. Not much is left of the Franco-Soviet alliance.

Can It Be True

But is it all true? Was the world's first Socialist Republic rotten to the core? The charge—it is Stalin who brings it—seems to me improbable.

Take the case of Marshal Tukhachevsky. Here is a soldier who had risen at the early age of 41 to the command of the greatest army in the world. What had he to gain from treason? Was it his ambition to go down to history as the man whom the Germans defeated?

The same thing may be said of most of the others, both soldiers and civilians. They were all successful men; this was not a clique of desperate, disappointed failures.

Here is an even graver puzzle. This was a widespread plot. Franco's was nothing to it. The discovery has been very gradual, ranging over two and a half years.

Put yourself in the place of the leaders of this Trotsky Party—if there were one. When the detection of your plot began with the arrest of Zinoviev and Kamenev, would you have remained entirely passive, if you had had behind you not merely the White Russian Government, the heads of industry, the Trade Unions and the police, but the High Command of the Army also?

Would you have allowed hundreds—it may be thousands—of your most reliable men to be taken in detail, imprisoned or executed, without striking a blow?

Yet not a blow was ever struck, since the murder of Kirov, and that may have been an act of private vengeance. Is this credible conduct on the part of men who were all hard-bitten veterans of the Revolution and the Civil War?

No Public Trial

When to this improbability we add the fact that the generals had no public trial, the case against the others rests on confessions

(Continued On Page 9 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

It appears from the failure of the Bengal Government to release detenus to any appreciable extent that the Governor is opposed to such release and the Ministry is too weak to assert itself against him. The Congress Party in the Assembly has accordingly decided to bring things to a head by moving several resolutions urging the release of detenus, the repeal of repressive laws, the return of confiscated properties and the withdrawal of the ban on various associations. On the other hand the Party is understood to be reluctant to move any vote of no-confidence, and there is the possibility of the Governors in several provinces showing some sort of sympathy with such resolutions in order to lead people to believe that it pays to from ministries and co-operate with the Governors.

COMMENDABLE SENTIMENTS

However reactionary and objectionable the politics of Sir Sikandar Hayat and his so-called "Party" may be, we heartily welcome his move to bring about inter-communal unity in the Punjab. Inaugurating the leaders' conference at Simla Sir Sikandar gave expression to some highly commendable sentiments. Having denounced "the petty, short-sighted and cheap notoriety aimed at by communal mischief-mongers at the sacrifice of the larger and lasting interests of the province and the country", he declared his Government's determination "to make officials and non-officials appreciate that any person, high and low, who stirs up communal mischief or communal offences, is an enemy of the Punjab...." Congressmen will be gratified that the Punjab Premier has fallen in line with them. For the Congress case has always been precisely this that communal troubles are largely due to the indifference of Government towards mischief-mongers, direct or indirect, high and low, official and non-official; and that Government have failed to realise their duties in regard to newspapers that excite communal feelings with impunity. We are glad that Sir Sikandar proposes to "deal severely" with them.

DEPLORABLE VOLTE FACE

Having fully conceded Sir Sikandar's earnestness and "bona-fides" we are, however, all the more disappointed that he and his Muslim followers should have executed a sudden and unexpected volte-face in connection with the third resolution. We can understand any hesitation on the part of Provincial leaders to take decisions regarding interests of Hindus or Muslims outside their particular Province. But it is impossible to appreciate refusal in advance to try to seek an agreed solution about Provincial electorates and such other matters in the Communal Award as relate to their own Province. We should have thought that leaders with a sense of responsibility would have considered it their duty to tackle such problems, indeed, to regard unwillingness to do so as a positive betrayal of a duty.

UNCALLED-FOR

Sir Kurma Reddy's regime in Madras is more than justifying itself. The echoes of all India protests against the outrage of Kottapatam had not yet died down when an order of a typically bureaucratic type was served on Mr. Yusuf Meherally. Mr. Meherally had been making speeches at a number of places in Malabar and we have yet to hear that those speeches affected "public tranquility" in any way, let alone caused any disturbance. Yet the Magistrate decided on the basis of these speeches that public peace and tranquillity were in imminent danger of being seriously disturbed by further speeches. But then section 144 Cr. P. Code is a weapon that has been fully exposed for a long time. We regret that Mr. Meherally should have thought fit to disobey the order. But the point is that the order was an unwarranted and uncalled for, as it is a further tribute to the Interim Ministers of Madras.

SWADESHI INSURANCE

At the twentieth annual general meeting of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Mr. K. M. Munshi made out a strong case for State protection to indigenous insurance against cut-throat competition from foreign concerns. "It is monstrous," he said, "that rich and resourceful foreign companies should be permitted to capture Indian business even at uneconomic rates at the cost of struggling Indian companies in our own country". The monstrosity is obvious and has often been pointed out to Government. Mr. Munshi makes the naive but just suggestion that no new foreign insurance company should be granted a certificate of registration for a period of twenty years. But is there any chance of the present Government of India accepting the suggestion? If they have any regard for Indian insurance they should at least accept the other two suggestions of Mr. Munshi that every foreign insurance concern should be made to place a substantial percentage of reinsurance business with Indian companies and that all Government and semi-Government insurance business must be placed with Indian companies.

WITHOUT COMMENT

According to a Peshawar report Maulana Ghulam Ghous, Haji Faqir Khan M.L.A. and Haji Md. Aslam have been prohibited from entering Waziristan.

* * *

"Is it" asks the "Times of India", "edifying to allow the baiting of a man eighty years old and is that consonant with the courtesy usually paid to age in this country?"

Say no more. Don't rub it in. We Indians ought to be ashamed of ourselves.

But the trouble is that; honour and character being foreign to us, we wonder if we have any sense of shame.

* * *

Another devastating question asked by the Anglo-Indian paper is: "How far is Lord Baden-Powell being used merely as a decoy to hide the real motives behind the controversy?"

Supposing the question were addressed to the octogenarian noble Lord's own sense of honour and truthfulness.

* * *

By the way, the Junior Colleague has been so touched by the questions of the "Times of India" that he has decided to honour and respect and otherwise proudly swallow every statement about India emanating from revered grand old gentlemen like Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and so on.

* * *

Dr. Jugalkishore Narayan Singh, a Congress member of the Bihar Assembly has been arrested on a charge of attempting to promote feelings of enmity between different classes.

That reduces, for the time being, the Congress majority of over 40 by one.

* * *

The Governor of the Frontier Province visited Bannu to discuss the situation regarding raids and kidnappings, says an Abbotabad message.

Fine. That probably explains the other report at the top of this column.

* * *

"There are weighty reasons which make it impossible for the Government generally to release the detenus causing disturbance of public peace and serious breach of law and order."

—Bengal Premier.

We quite appreciate Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq's "weighty reasons."

* * *

"On behalf of Government I am determined, with the full concurrence of my colleagues of the Cabinet, to make officials and non-officials appreciate that any person, high or low, who stirs up communal mischief or communal offences, is an enemy of the Punjab, and therefore the enemy of the Government of the Punjab constituted by the will of the people. We will treat such persons as such."

—Premier Sir Sikandar Hayat.

We welcome this announcement with pleasure AND relief.

(Junior Colleague: Please will the Premier's declaration have retrospective effect?

We: Don't be a silly young idiot!)

* * *

"So far" writes an apologist of the Wedgwoid Report, "as the man in the street is concerned, the railway problem appears to be a simple one—merely a matter of attracting more business."

There is a yet simpler aspect to the problem—merely a matter of exploiting India and excluding Indians.

* * *

The Valencia Government announces that five German warships were seen in the vicinity of the spot where the Spanish Government's cargo boat Cabo Palos was sunk.

True. But the Spanish "Reds" should be "realists" enough to realise that the 'Cabo Palos,' was not Germany's 'Deutschland' or 'Leipzig'.

* * *

A clerk was retiring after completing twenty-five years of faithful service.

On his last day at the office his employer presented him with a large envelope and said: 'This is a token of my esteem.'

The clerk opened it and found a portrait of his employer.

'What do you think of the gift?

'It's just like you,' came the cryptic reply.

Evasion Of Income-Tax Payment

Amazing Revelations In Board Of Revenue Report

SIMLA, June 28.

Attempts to evade payment of income-tax on a large scale continue, according to the annual report on income-tax published today for 1935-36 by the Central Board of Revenues, which shows, allowing for reduction of rates, a satisfactory state of affairs.

The total demand for income-tax and super-tax during 1935-36 was Rs. 20,58,52,949 with a net demand of Rs. 18,14,10,126 and a net collection of Rs. 17,04,75,576. This compares in the previous year 1934-35 with figures:—

Rs. 20,72,57,471, Rs. 18,27,11,635 and Rs. 17,51,76,339. It has to be noted that in 1935-36, the rates of surcharge and of tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 were less by 1/3rd than those prevailing in the previous year.

EVASION OF TAXES

A useful summary of economic conditions in different provinces forms the opening of the report. It is emphasised that income-tax is levied on profits or gains of the previous year, so that these figures reflect trade conditions for the year 1934-35. Before dealing, however, with this section of the report that regarding evasion of tax deserves attention.

In the first place, it is remarked that if the returns made by assessees had been accepted as correct without change, a sum of Rs. 3,21,75,012 or about 27.7 per cent of the actual revenue assessed on those persons, would have been lost.

HOW THEY DO IT

In this connection the Report states:—

"Inspite of prosecutions and fines and penalties, imposed from time to time, attempts to evade the tax continued. Double sets of accounts, false totals, false purchase figures, suppressed sales, suppression of accounts to hide various sources of income, opening bogus accounts to hide profits, concealment of subsidiary business and trades carried on in different names and in different places, credit in fictitious names of various items such as interest, commission and rents were all dealt with under Section 24 and 53 (2). The Department employed their usual methods to counteract evasive tactics. All possible avenues were explored to collect necessary data whereby to frustrate the attempts at concealment and to check the accuracy of accounts.

Numerous useful tables of different kinds of returns are included. As regards the summary procedure for the assessment of income below Rs. 2,000 per annum introduced by the Income-Tax (Supplementary and Extending) Act 1931, it is shown that the total number of summary assessment made during the year under review was 196,204, objections being filed in 62,217 cases, so that no objection was raised to 133,987 summary assessments.

In a summary of the reports from the different provinces in which economic conditions in 1934-35—the year upon which the assessment was made are compared with the previous year 1933-34.

MONEY-LENDERS

In the general paragraph about money-lenders and the Co-operative movement, the Report states:—

"Reports from the various Commissioners of Income-Tax indicate that in the majority of the provinces the Co-operative Societies have not made any appreciable headway in displacing the rural money-lenders. In Bombay the village money-lender is plying his trade as usual in areas in spite of the Co-operative Societies. In the United Provinces, the Co-operative Societies have not had an appreciable effect on the village money-lender except in a few districts in the Cawnpore Charge and in a part of the district of Dehra Dun, where, due to the operation of the Agriculturist' Relief Act, the village money-lender is less ready to advance money to agriculturists than in former years and in consequence such persons are compelled to resort to the Co-operative Societies.

NOT ENOUGH MONEY

In Bengal, the Co-operative Societies and the village loan offices have not sufficient money to meet the requirements of the agriculturists, and this movement has not therefore affected the money-lenders in some rural areas to any appreciable extent, but owing to continued trade depression rural money-lenders have suffered much as their fortune is locked-up with the agriculturists whose conditions are becoming worse year to year. In Bihar and Orissa, the Co-operative movements which never had been able to displace the village money-lenders to any appreciable extent were in further difficulties owing to the agricultural depression and some of the Societies and Banks had to go into liquidation. In the Central Provinces, the Co-operative movement did not prove very satisfactory as needy agriculturists still find it more convenient to borrow from their district and village money-lenders than from the Co-operative Central Banks.

"The Usurious Loans Act, the Money-Lenders' Act and the appointment of Debt Conciliation Boards are likely to exercise a beneficial influence on the rates of interest charged by money-lenders as well as on the general relations between the debtors and their creditors. The Land Mortgage Banks have started work but it will be some time before anything could be pronounced about the effects of their working".—A. P.

Jayaprakash Released

Sequel To Serious Illness Of Father

PATNA, June 28.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, was released yesterday from the Hazaribagh Central Jail before the expiry of the full terms of imprisonment (expiring date July 13) due to serious illness of his father. He arrived here this morning.

It will be recalled Mr. Jaiprakash was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the violation of an order under section 144 on April 1.—United Press.

"EMPIRE OF INDIA"

Noon Names New Locomotive

LONDON, June 28.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon, on behalf of India, named one of the five big new L. N. E. R. locomotives "The Empire of India," at a ceremony at King's Cross station. Others were named by the High Commissioners of the Dominions.—Reuter.

LAND CUSTOMS BARRIERS

SIMLA, June 28.

Encouraged by the success as a result of augmenting staff at Pondicherry and Karaikkal Land Customs barriers, the "United Press" learns that similar Land Customs barriers are proposed to be established at the mouth of the river Indus and the Baluchistan border. Authorities here expect, with the stringent preventive measures taken, that revenue returns under Customs and Excise will show surprising results.—United Press.

FROM POONCH TO SRINAGAR

Muhabarins March To Ventilate Grievances

POONCH (Kashmir) June 28.

A correspondent wires that the big trek of Muslim Muhabarins from Poonch to Srinagar with the object of registering a protest against the alleged indifference to Muslim demands, continues. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Pandit Premnath Bazaz and Sardar Budhsingh leaders from Srinagar have reached Poonch in the forenoon.

Two jathas, comprising several thousand persons, at the advice of Shaikh Abdullah have stopped the onward march, while some more jathas were said to be heading to Kashmir.

These leaders as well as Mr. Mirza Mohammad and Gulam Mohammad Sadiq, members of the Kashmir Assembly, are discussing matters with local leaders. It is hoped that some solution may be reached shortly.—A. P.

REAL RULERS OF LAND

BAREILLY, June 28.

The Nawabganj Tehsil Kisan Conference was held yesterday at Nakti Narayanlur under the presidency of Mr. Lakhan Singh, president of the District Congress Committee. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant went there to attend the conference on special invitation.

Pandit Dwaraka Prasad, M.L.A. addressed the conference detailing grievances of peasants and demanding redress.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant addressing the Kisans said that peasants were the real rulers of the land. He wanted them to organise panchayats from village to village for discussing their grievances and formulating demands, settling quarrels, if any, etc. Peasants should never think in terms of communalism but always Hindus and Moslems should co-operate with each other and lead an amicable life.

Pandit Pant has gone to Bilaspur by car where he will address another Tehsil conference. From Bilaspur he will proceed to Shahjahanpur and address villagers.—United Press.

U. P. Cabinet Considers Bakshi's Hunger-Strike

LUCKNOW, June 28.

A series of Cabinet meetings is being held at Nainital to consider the Budget proposals. It is understood that the Cabinet is also considering the question of the hunger-strike of Sachindranath Bakshi in Naini gaol.—A. P.

H. H. THE RANI SAHEB OF BILASPUR WHO SAILED FOR ENGLAND ON SATURDAY.

4 Killed In Train Crash

LONDON, June 28.

Four persons were killed and 12 were injured when a Southern Railway train from Ashford, Kent, to Victoria crashed into the siding near Swanley Junction.—Reuter's Special.

SAPRU LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON: June 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has left for India, sailing from Marseilles by s.s. "Narkunda".—Reuter.

EARHART AT PORT DARWIN

KEOPANG: June 28.

Miss Amelia Earhart took off from here at 6-30 a.m. (local time) for Port Darwin.

A Port Darwin message says:

Miss Amelia Earhart arrived at 2-03 a.m. hours (G.M.T.)—Reuter.

French Finance Minister

PARIS, June 28.

M. Bonnet, French Finance Minister arrived back at Cherbourg.—Reuter.

PUNJAB ELECTION TRIBUNAL AT WORK

LAHORE, June 27.

An important legal point, whether a petitioner can be permitted to file newspapers, posters and pamphlets containing false statements, raised by Pandit Nanak Chand in the petition filed by S. Wariam Singh questioning the election of Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Revenue Minister, Punjab Government, from the Batala Sikh Constituency, was settled today by the Second Punjab Election Tribunal presided over by Mr. A. R. Cornelius, I.C.S. The Court held that posters and pamphlets could not be permitted to be filed, but the newspapers could be filed with the specified passage on which the petitioner relied. The Court ordered the petitioner to file a fresh petition and pay Rs. 100 to the respondent as costs, fixing July 3 for the next hearing.

Similar orders were passed in the election filed by H. Harnam Singh, Advocate, against the return of S. Uttam Singh Duggal, M.L.A., from the Rawalpindi Sikh Constituency.—United Press.

CONVICTION ESSENTIAL FOR DISQUALIFICATION

LAHORE, June 27.

A person, who is alleged to have committed false impersonation and used undue influence but has not been convicted by any Criminal Court, could seek election in the Punjab Legislative Assembly election. This was the order passed by the 2nd Election Tribunal yesterday on a point raised by Pt. Nanak Chand in the petition filed by K. B. Sardar Mohammad Khan, challenging the election of Mohammad Yasin Khan from North-West Gurgon constituency.

The court held that the conviction by a Criminal Court was essential for a person, who had been guilty of false impersonation or undue influence at a district board election, and that he was qualified to stand as a candidate for the Punjab Assembly.

No cost was allowed against the petitioner.—United Press.

Mysore Riot Case Judgment

21 Accused Acquitted: 4 Fined And 21 Others Sent To Jail

MYSORE, June 28.

The Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in what is known as the Saint Philomena's Church Disturbance Case, acquitting 21 out of the 46 accused. Four were fined and the rest of the accused were sentenced to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to two years.

It may be remembered that the vicinity of Saint Philomena's Church in Mysore was the scene of a clash between Muslims and Christians on the night of January 10 as a result of a scare produced among the Muslims that the Christians were kidnapping children. The police had to open fire. Three persons lost their lives and twelve, including the City Magistrate were injured.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO SHIA-SUNNI RIOTS

LUCKNOW, June 28.

A score of complaints, a dozen by Shiahs and the rest by Sunnis have been filed at the City Court in connection with the recent Shia-Sunni riots.—A. P.

OPPOSITION PARTY'S DEMAND CONCEDED

Discussion Over Budget In Punjab Assembly

SIMLA, June 28.

The Punjab Assembly discussed to-day cut motions on demands for grants. The debate was confined to land revenue on which several cuts were moved. All were either withdrawn or rejected. Opposition members raised points of order with regard to the procedure to be adopted regarding the order in which the demands should be taken up and it was claimed that the Opposition party had the privilege to select particular demands that they wished to discuss. Before the House adjourned the Premier announced that Government conceded the request and accordingly Mr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the Opposition, selected the demands under General Administration Police, Education and Agriculture for discussion during the eight days allotted to them.—A. P.

MORE COLLEGES FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Starting of a number of Colleges in Ahmedabad was envisaged at the opening of the new Arts College named Seth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Dr. Anandshaker Dhruv, ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University who presided over the function said that the Ahmedabad Education Society which was started in Ahmedabad two years ago has started two Colleges—one Commerce College and an Arts College—and they contemplated starting an Engineering College, Medical College, Agricultural College and Oriental College.

There was a suggestion to have a University for Gujarat, but he rather favoured the starting of an institute for Post-graduate studies and higher research.

Mr. Chandavarkar then urged the necessity of starting a Secondary Teachers' Training College for training teachers.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST "NAQIB" DROPPED

PATNA, June 28.

The Bihar Election Tribunal has dropped the proceedings against the Editor of the "Naqib" in connection with certain comments alleged to have been made by him regarding the Tribunal on the Editor pleading that he had no intention to commit contempt of Court.—A. P.

RIDER CUP CONTEST

SOUTHPORT, June 28.

Although the charges are five shillings a head over 20,000 are expected to watch the Ryder Cup Contest beginning with the Foursomes to-morrow over the Southport and Ainsdale course which is 6,680 yards long. Par for the course is 73, made up as follows:—3 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4.

The British are slightly preferred since the Americans have not won in England. Henry Cotton is in terrific form going round twice yesterday in 62. The weather is hot. The burnt up course, however, favours the Americans although the wind is slightly stronger than their liking. 2,000 paid half a crown to watch the players practise yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

New Zealand's Bad Luck In First Test

9 WICKETS FALL FOR PALTRY 282

England Piles Up Big Total Of 424 In First Innings

Closing Scores:

England	1st Innings	424
New Zealand	1st Innings	282 (For 9 Wkts.)

The first Test match between England and New Zealand entered second day in sunny weather at Lords before a crowd numbering 10,000. Voce, who scored 27 before he was caught by Tindill off Cowie, kept up one end and enabled Paynter to add his useful 74. Paynter-Voce partnership lasted for 53 minutes, yielding 63 runs to raise England's total to 424.

Cowie and Roberts, who ran neck to neck in sharing bowling honours, captured 4 wickets each and returned analysis of 41 overs, 10 maiden, 118 runs and 4 wickets and 43.3 overs, 11 maiden, 101 runs and 4 wickets, respectively.

New Zealand's Early Upset

New Zealand opened their first innings with Vivian and Kerr while Gover and Voce were given charge of the English attack. New Zealand met with an early upset when at 9 Vivian was out L.B.W. for 5 runs, and Kerr had to retire from the field hurt, having played a ball on to his mouth.

New Zealand had scored only 184 runs for the loss of 7 wickets when the players retired for tea. Kerr, who after receiving medical-aid resumed his innings, Hadlee, Wallace and Donnelly, reached double figures, with 31, 34, 52 and 30 respectively to their individual credit.

Close Of Play

At the close of play New Zealand had made 282 for 9 in their first innings.

THE PLAY

LONDON, June 28.

Second day's play in Test match between England and New Zealand commenced at Lord's before a crowd of 10,000 in sunny weather. Wicket was good. Paynter opened with hit to leg boundary and made his individual 50 in 105 minutes. 400 of innings was reached in 375 minutes. At 402 Voce was caught in second slip by Tindill off Cowie, when he had added only 15 to his overnight score (402|8|27). Paynter-Voce partnership lasted 53 minutes yielding 63 runs.

Verity who then joined Paynter was out for three Cowie holding him off Roberts (415|9|3). The last wicket partnership between Paynter and Gover had added nine runs more when Paynter skied the ball off Roberts, offering a catch at mid-on which Dunning accepted. Paynter stayed at the wicket for 145 minutes and had made eight hits to the boundary. Gover remained not out with two.

New Zealand Go To Bat

New Zealand opened the first innings with Vivian and Kerr to face the bowling of Gover, who opened from the Nursery End and Voce from the other end. England met with an early success, for, Gover in the third over got Vivian out l.b.w. for 5 (9|1|5). Kerr retired from the field hurt, shortly afterwards when playing a ball on to his mouth. Hadlee, who took the place of Vivian, was caught at backward point by Verity off Voce for 34 (66|3|34).

The New Zealand captain, Page, who followed Kerr, scored 9 runs. With Hadlee he raised the score to 36 when he gave a catch to Paynter at deep squar-leg (36|3|9). Lunch was taken after the fall of the third wicket. Wallace batting with 8 runs.

Play After Lunch

The attendance increased to 14,000 after lunch. The hundred of the innings was hoisted in 130 minutes. Wallace by driving Verity for six, reached his individual 50 in 88 minutes, but two runs later, he was out l.b.w. to Parks for 52 (131|4|52). Playing confidently, Wallace hit two sixes and six fours.

Donnelly, who was the next man in, was out l.b.w. to Parks, before he scored, at the same total (131|5|10).

Kerr who retired hurt, resumed at this stage but was caught behind the wickets by Ames off Robins (147|6|31). Kerr in his stay at the wicket for 125 minutes played a patient innings, treating all kinds of bowling confidently.

Moloney and Tindill were together, but the latter was caught by Hammond in the slips off Robins for 8 (176|7|8).

At tea, Moloney who was indulging in lusty driving and Roberts were batting with 30 and 3 respectively, the total being 184 for 7.

SCORES:—

England: First Innings

Hutton b Cowie	0
Parks b Cowie	22
Hammond c Roberts b Vivian	140
Hardstaff c Moloney b Roberts	114
Paynter c Dunning b Roberts	74
Barnett b Cowie	5
Ames b Vivian	4
Robins c Tindill b Roberts	18
Voce c Tindill b Cowie	27
Verity c Cowie b Roberts	3
Gover (not out)	2
Extras	14
Total	424

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Cowie	41	10	118	4
Roberts	43.3	11	101	4
Dunning	20	3	64	0
Vivian	46	10	106	2
Moloney	2	1	9	0
Page	3	0	12	0

New Zealand: First Innings

Vivian l.b.w. b Gover	5
Kerr c Ames b Robins	31
Hadlee c Verity b Voce	34
Page c Paynter b Robins	9
Wallace l.b.w. b Parks	52
Donnelly l.b.w. b Parks	0
Moloney (not out)	30
Tindill c Hammond b Robins	6
Roberts (not out)	3
Total (for 7 wkts. at tea)	184

Wimbledon Tennis

AUSTIN BEAT GRANT IN QUARTER FINAL

Miss Scriven Springs A Surprise In Women's Singles

LONDON, June 28.

In Wimbledon Quarter Finals, Austin beat Grant (6-1), (7-5), (6-4). Budge beat Mcgrath (6-3), (6-1), (6-4). The weather was glorious. Queen Mary was present to see the first surprise when Miss Scriven, ranked tenth in Britain, beat Miss Stammers ranked second, (7-5), (6-3), in one of the worst matches ever seen in the championships, both serving double faults and making other errors. Miss Scriven has now joined Mlle. Jedzrejowska, Miss Jacobs and Mme. Mathieu in the last eight. Mlle. Jedzrejowska beat Mrs. Andrus (America) (6-0), (6-2).—Reuter's Special.

Budge was in devastating form when he beat McGrath, in the Austin-Grant match the latter led 5|2 set point in the second set.

In the semi-finals Austin meets Von Cramm, who beat Crawford 6'3, 8|6, 3|6, 2|6, 6|2.

PARKER'S SURPRISE

Budge meets his fellow American Parker, who although seeded only eighth surprisingly defeated Henkel, who is seeded third 6|3, 7|5 4|6, 6|2.

Von Cramm was perhaps lucky to win as Crawford had a bad cold. The German's fitness will the deciding factor between the two brilliant stylists. Henkel played indifferently.

Misses Marble, Sperling and Lizana, who beat Miss Nuthall 6|3, 6|2 and Miss Round who beat Dalvarez Valdene 6|1, 6|0 enter the last eight.

In the third round mixed doubles Bernard and Henrotin (France) beat the seeded pair Farquharson and Stammers 6|4, 2|6, 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

"PART OF SAME SCHEME"

Ousting Indians From Clove Trade And Tightening Coastal Defence

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. has issued the following Press communique:—

"The British Resident in Zanzibar has recommended to the Zanzibar Council to approve an expenditure of over Rs. 30,000 as Zanzibar's contribution to the Government of Kenya for coastal defence. Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar are henceforth to maintain in common a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Unit and coastal defence unit at Mombasa. Zanzibar is to contribute 14 per cent. towards the total capital and recurrent expenditure to be incurred for General East African Defence Scheme. There seems to be general tightening up all round and establishment of the naval unit to safeguard East African coast for British Empire and the deliberate ousting of Indians from the clove trade of Zanzibar appears to be part of the same scheme."—United Press.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL DEGREES

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The General Medical Council in London has agreed to recognise the degrees of the Calcutta and the Carmichael Medical College under the Calcutta University. It may be remembered that the recognition was withdrawn in 1924; subsequently, it was extended to 1929, but then it was again withdrawn.—A. P.

"SOME GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT"

But Army Chiefs Find It Impossible To Trace Culprits

BANGALORE, June 28.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Mass Awakeners Union, a Civil Liberties Union was formed for Bangalore. Congressmen and Non-Congressmen participated in the meeting.

Mr. Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature has received a letter from the Defence Department, Simla, which says:—

"Will you please refer now to Sir Richard Tottenhams demi-official letter dated 29th March, 1937, regarding the incident at Bangalore. The matter has been thoroughly investigated by the local Military authorities who consider that your informant has had some grounds for complaint. It is impossible to trace the actual culprits. Instructions have been issued which, it is hoped, will prevent any recurrence of such incidents in the future."

The incident referred to is the alleged disorderly behaviour of the military on last Christmas day in South Parade, Bangalore. Questions were also asked in Parliament about this incident.—A. P.

YOUNG BOYS AS DRAIN CLEANERS

LUCKNOW, June 26.

The executive committee of the Lucknow Paper Mill Workers' Union at its meeting held last evening, passed a resolution condemning the practice of the mill authorities of employing the young boys, specifically engaged for grass or rag picking work, to undertake the cleaning of drains, and demanding its immediate abolition and the appointment of sweepers for this work.—United Press.

The Problem Of The Frontier

How The Congress Would Approach It

Less than two months ago the British Government addressed a communication to the Spanish Government and the Insurgents in Spain asking both of them to refrain from bombing the civil population from the air. This remonstrance was sent to both the warring groups in Spain, but as a matter of fact the immediate occasion for it was the bombing of some of the towns in the Basque country, largely by German and Italian aeroplanes in the service of General Franco.

For nearly a year, ever since the outbreak of the insurrection in Spain and its invasion by foreign forces, the world has been sickened by accounts of the barbarities perpetrated by the fascist-military clique in that unhappy country. Even so the bombing of Guernica, an unfortified city, with incendiary bombs, the killing thereby of 800 civilians, and the destruction of a large part of the city came as a terrible shock to the peoples of the world.

The British Government sent a pious note of protest and remonstrance; that is its chief function now in foreign affairs. And yet, just then, that same British Government was indulging in bombing from the air across the north-west frontier of India. It was a strange and significant coincidence demonstrating in a flash the true nature and hypocrisy of modern imperialism.

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

How does the thing that is monstrous and horrible in Spain become justifiable in India or across her frontier? Whatever the so-called justification might be, frightfulness remains frightfulness, and there are certain standards of conduct which can only be ignored and set aside at peril to the civilisation and culture which the world has so painfully built up through long years of travail.

All over the world people realise this and raise their voices against this new barbarism of bombing of civilians from the air. But Fascism and Imperialism, twin-brothers, are impervious to this wide-spread opinion, are wholly insensitive to the suffering of innocent human beings and to the crash of civilisation and the collapse of much that humanity cherishes. They carry on with their bombs from the air and destroy or maim impartially man and woman, boy and girl, and the child at the breast.

Failure Of Forward Policy

But humanity apart, let us examine this bombing business across the frontier. The Congress has condemned it, as every sensitive person needs must, and it has further condemned the real motive force behind it, the so-called forward policy at the frontier. We are told, however, that the British Government indulged in this bombing in order to rescue and protect girls who had been kidnapped.

It is strange that even the kidnapping of girls should fit in with the frontier policy of Government.

Memories of how the kidnapping of missionaries in various parts of the world helped in spreading the empire of various imperialist Powers come back to us. Do we see a like process in operation at the frontier?

Now it is clear and beyond possibility of argument that the kidnapping of girls is a barbarous and inhuman thing and we cannot tolerate it. A government that cannot prevent it demonstrates its own incompetence.

But it is also clear to every tyro in politics that air-bombing and military expeditions do not materialise unless there are important reasons of policy behind them.

What that policy in India has been and is, we all know. For generations past it has messed about the frontier, ostensibly trying to solve the problem, in effect worsening it.

One may argue whether this failure is due to sheer incompetence, or to a desire not to solve the problem, so that it may continue as a constant irritant and an excuse for periodical frontier operations and their inevitable reactions on Indian politics, or to both. But almost every body is agreed that British policy on the frontier has been complete failure.

Frontier Policy And Soviet Russia

That is true on the face of it and yet that is too simple a statement to make, for the British people are no fools, and framing their imperial policies they do not stop at the frontier; they look far beyond it.

In the old days they looked at the Tsar and his advancing empire; now the Tsar has gone past recall, but, the same fascination forces them to look at the wideflung Soviet territories which almost touch the frontiers of India.

In this area of Central Asia they see threats to their Indian Empire, to the routes to India, to their world position. In the great crises that loom ahead, the Indian frontier and the adjoining countries may well have decisive importance.

It is true that the Soviet Union desires peace more ardently than any other country in the world. It is also true that the Soviet Union has tried hard to make friends with England.

Yet the inherent antagonisms of the two systems remain and may become even more evident when crisis comes. We have seen how official England; even at the cost of minor interests and prestige, has indirectly aided the insurgents in Spain and supported the Nazi policy in Europe.

The true kinship of imperialism with fascism affected British foreign policy more than many other considerations.

Probable Theatre Of Future War

Thus the frontier of India and the lands beyond it are regarded by the Government as a probable theatre of war, and all their policy is directed to strengthening themselves there for war purposes. It is not a policy of pacification of and co-operation with the frontier tribes. It is ultimately one of advancing and occupying more territory so as to remove the theatre of war a little further away from their present base.

The military mind, ignoring political and psychological factors, thinks only in terms of extending the bounds of an empire and thus making safer from attack As a matter of fact this process often ends in weakening a country of an empire.

In India we have the military mind at work even in the civilian departments, for the civilian considers himself, and rightly, as much a member of a foreign army of occupation as the soldier.

All this has led to the so-called 'forward policy' at the frontier and because of this every excuse is good enough to be utilised for a forward move. It is with this background that we must consider recent events on and across the frontier.

Another Aspect Of Communalism

This forward policy becomes an intense preparation for war, for the great war that is prophesied for the not distant future. Apart from our opposition and strong objection to this forward policy in itself, we have to oppose it as such a preparation for war. The Congress has declared itself against India's participation in imperialist war and by that declaration and policy we must stand, not for quixotic reasons, but in the solid and permanent interests of the people of India and their freedom.

This forward policy has another aspect, a communal one just as the canker of communalism, weakens and injures our public life and our struggle for freedom, so also the forward policy introduces that canker at the frontier and creates trouble between India and her neighbours.

The policy of Britain at the frontier has been alternately to bribe and terrorise the frontier tribes. That is a foolish policy, foredoomed to failure. That certainly can never be the policy of a free India towards them.

The Congress has repeatedly declared that it has no quarrel whatsoever with our neighbours and that it desires to cultivate friendly and co-operative relations with them. Thus the forward policy of the British Government comes into direct conflict with our intentions and creates new problems which will be difficult of solution in the future. We must try to prevent that happening as far as we can, and this makes it necessary for us to hold hard to these fundamental principles of ours and not allow ourselves to be swept away by anything else.

Friendly Approach Will Solve Problem

I am quite convinced that the trouble at the frontier can be ended by a friendly approach on our part, if we were free to make that approach.

One man alone, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, loved on either side of the frontier, could settle it, but, under the British dispensation, he may not even enter his province. But even apart from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, I can say with confidence that any approach by the Congress would meet with success.

The chiefs of the frontier tribes would realise soon enough that our interests and theirs were not in conflict and they would co-operate with us in putting an end to the scandal of kidnappings and raiding expeditions. They would realise also that any other course than this would imperil the freedom that they have got, for British Imperialism is determined to march further and further in pursuance of its forward policy. They play into the hands of this Imperialism by giving it pretexts for action, and they create an unfriendly feeling in India by being parties to kidnappings and raids.

Wrong Approach To Criminal Activity

Let us examine briefly the recent occurrences on the frontier. A village girl of about 15 or 16, Ram Kuar, apparently eloped with some one. This incident which was a purely local and personal affair and had no larger significance, suddenly assumed importance and excited communal passions in the neighbourhood. Candidates for Municipal and Assembly elections exploited it, such is the virtue of communal electorates.

The matter was clearly one to be settled privately or through a court in accordance with the wishes of the girl herself. Neither Hinduism or Islam profited or suffered by such an incident. A court intervened and it is interesting to note that the offence, for which the man who had accompanied Ram Kuar was ultimately sentenced, was based on the minority of the girl, she being just under 16. It was not a case of forcible abduction. The girl made various contradictory statements, as almost any girl might have done under such extraordinary circumstances.

Perhaps the incident might have ended there. But the Assembly elections gave it further life for the candidates made full use of it. This incident had nothing to do with Waziristan or the frontier tribes.

In Waziristan about that time some trouble had already started; this had no connection whatever with Ram Kuar's case. The Waziris were acting against the British Government for some reasons of their own. But the growth of communal passions, chiefly due to the propaganda about Ram Kuar's case during the election campaign, affected the Waziris also and this produced unfortunate results soon after the election was over. Four Hindu girls were forcibly kidnapped by some Waziris aided by local bad characters, presumably to avenge Ram Kuar. This was followed later by many cases of dacoities.

All this, as far as I can make out, is confined to Bannu district.

It is worth noting that it was in this very district that Congress candidates fared badly during the Assembly elections.

Where Congress is stronger no such thing has happened. Communalism and trouble go hand in hand.

Imperialism Can't Find Solution

These kidnappings and dacoities had two obvious consequences. The small minority of Hindus living in the rural areas were naturally terrified and confounded. What frightened them most was the fact that, as a rule, their Muslim neighbours, who formed the large majority of the population, did not help them or protect them. Worse even than the actual occurrences were the rumours that were spread.

The second consequence was the advance of the forward policy. It had ample excuse now. Were they not going forward to punish those who kidnapped and committed dacoities on innocent and defenceless people? And so, claiming to be protectors of the weak, they marched ahead to fulfil the plans of British imperialism, and they bombed right and left with good will, and left a track of ruin and misery behind them.

It is easy to understand the reaction of the small minority of terrified Hindus. It is also easy to understand the anger of the Hill tribes who saw this ruin and death surrounding them and to some extent connected it with communal controversy. Nevertheless it was and is folly for both to think or act in terms of communalism for both are victims of that larger policy of imperialism which marches on regardless of human suffering.

For the Hindus in the Frontier province to support imperialism and its policy is not only the height of folly and cowardice but also to invite ruin for themselves. They cannot live and prosper in that province except in co-operation with, and with the good-will of, their neighbours.

For their Muslim neighbours in these villages to look on while kidnapping and dacoity take place almost before their eyes is to degrade themselves before the world. That is not the way of neighbours. For the Frontier tribes to associate themselves in any way with kidnapping and raiding is to discredit themselves and to imperil their freedom.

Fight Forward Policy By Every Means

Our policy is clear. We cannot approve of the 'forward policy' of Government, because that is a discredited policy, because it strikes at the very root of our struggle for freedom, because it makes enemies of our friends, because it is a preparation for war, and because it is an imperialist policy. We can never tolerate the barbarity and inhumanity of bombing from the air. Our approach to the frontier province would be entirely different; it would be based on friendship and co-operation and respect for the freedom of others and an attempt to find an economic solution for their difficulties.

But it is equally clear that we cannot tolerate kidnapping and dacoities and raids. Our sympathies must go out to those who suffer from these, and it is our bounden duty to protect them. The surest protection, we feel, will come from a friendly approach and the removal of communal passions. Those who seeks to seed these passions either on the Hindu or the Muslim side, are friends of neither the Hindus nor the Muslims.

The Congress has already done good work in the Frontier province in this respect and it is to be noted that th recent trouble has been largely confined to Bannu district where unfortunately the Congress organisation is weak. Dr. Khan Sahib, Congress leader in the Frontier province, has already given a strong and a brave lead and I trust that Hindus and Muslims alike will follow it. This is not a question of Hindu or Muslim, but of our dignity and good repute, our intelligence and good sense, to what religious faith we may belong, and of Indian freedom itself.—A. P.

Did Wedgwood Report Take A Too Pessimistic View?

Simla Circles Yet Hopeful Of Railway Proving A Financial Success

SIMLA, June 28.

The first impressions of the Wedgwood Report which is at present under examination by three departments of the Government, viz, Railway, Industries and Finance, seem to be that it takes an unduly pessimistic view of the Indian Railway system as a revenue earning asset. The latest available returns show gross earnings of state-owned Railways for the period from 1st April to 10th June are lakhs more compared with corresponding period in the previous year. Although this does not justify the assumption that prosperity year is definitely in prospect yet it is believed to indicate buoyancy which, it is felt the Wedgwood Committee could not have taken into account in forecasting complete stoppage of contributions from Railways to General Revenues. There is no disposition here to foresee any drastic change in the Niemeyr programme according to which contributions from Railways will enable the Central Government in its turn to contribute, to provincial revenues during the next five years.

INDIANIZING CAPITAL

Arising from the Committee's observations regarding the borrowing power of the Federal Railway Authority it is believed that a way may be found to enlist support and active interest of commercial and investing public in Indian Railways the suggestion is that when the Federal Railways Authority has succeeded in building of the requisite reserve to Inspire Confidence, additional capital it may require for expansion and funds it may need for repayments of loan to th Government can be secured in India. This would result in gradual Indianisation of capital and incidentally make for more sympathetic understanding of Railway problems.

FASTER PASSENGER TRAINS.

Preliminary examination of the Report is said to have revealed that a number or suggestions made in it are similar to those that the Railway Board have already considered but could not carry out owing to paucity of funds. It is expected the Railway Board would give detailed examination to recommendations soon after the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian State Railways at Calcutta is over. The Report will then be circulated to provincial Governments agents of Railways and commercial bodies. Meanwhile some of the suggestions which lend themselves to immediate administrative adoption will be carried into effect. For example, it is understood, two track experts, Messrs. Blackwood and Gelson, specially deputed for the purpose, have collected sufficient data to show that passenger trains can be considerably speeded up without trenching upon the margin of safety. Advantage will be taken of this finding and accelerated service on many Railways may be expected soon. As already reported the Committee's recommendations regarding road-rail competition are also being examined to see what changes they may necessiate in the draft Motor Vehicles Bill It is likely the Report will be considered on a non-official motion by the Simla session of the Central Assembly.—A. P.

"SANE AND SOBER REPORT"

SIMLA, June 28.

The "United Press" understands that the Railway Baord will shortly hold a meeting to decide on the definite plan of action for examining and implementing the Wedgwood Committee recommendations. This meeting would have been held earlier but for the fact Mr. B. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Sankara Iyer, Director of Finance and other officers are in Calcutta in connection with the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee.

Meanwhile, technical heads of the Railway Board have started, digesting the recommendations pertaining to their charge. It is expected public criticism, and views of the commercial bodies and local Governments will be available at no distant date.

"A very sane and sober report, and full of helpful criticism and suggestions," these words sum up the official reactions to the report.—United Press.

Disappointing And Dismal

Wedgwood Report Confirms Indian Suspicions Of White Committees

CALCUTTA, June 28.

"The Report is dismal and disappointing. The fear entertained and freely given expression to by the Indian commercial community that all White Committees of Enquiry would not be able to fully appreciate the needs and requirements of and respond to the wishes of Indian public, has unfortunately come to be too true," said Mr. M. L. Shah, president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in a statement to the "United Press" on the findings of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

Continuing Mr. Shah said that the Committee was appointed to suggest ways and means for lifting Indian Railways out of the morass, but they had not suggested any important measure to relieve the situation. Another suggestion of the Committee which Indian public opinion would strongly resent was the proposal to import more foreigners for putting the Railway House in order.—United Press.

M.P.C.C. To Meet At Pachora On July 10.

POONA, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Pachora on July 10 and 11 to consider, among other things, ways and means to strengthen the Congress organisation in Maharashtra and to appoint organisers for the province in accordance with the Faizpur resolution, and to carry on work in accordance with the Working Committee decision.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A LILY

"The man I am thinking of was a count of my province. He fell madly in love with a girl of marvellous beauty who was living with her brother a feigned priest. Totally ignoring rank and position this count married her and made her the first lady in the province. But one day when they were out hunting she fainted and fell from her horse. The count hastened to loosen her tight bodice. In so doing he happened to uncover her left shoulder, and there he found ———a branded lily, the public executioner's sign branded on her skin. At that moment the count knew himself to be the victim of infamous deceit; he strangled her on the spot and threw her body into some bushes. "How awful!" whispered D'Artagnan. Athos had turned deathly pale and now emptied the last bottle, at one draught.

THE NEXT MORNING

Instinctively D'Artagnan felt that his friend had told him the tragedy of his own life. To conceal his consternation he pretended to fall asleep. The next morning was the day of departure. D'Artagnan had settled everything with the host, thanks to M. de Treville's foresight in providing him with ample means for covering unforeseen expenses. Athos was silent and somewhat reserved but when they set off he said,

"I was pretty drunk last night. I think I told you some awful rubbish, didn't I?"

"I seem to have been more drunk than you were", answered D'Artagnan, "for I can't remember a thing."

Fields and Factories

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF A PUNJAB VILLAGE

Poor Irrigation Of Land And High Indebtedness Of Peasants

LAHORE (By Mail).

The Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry has just published the tenth of a series of Village Surveys (Publication No. 51). The purpose of these Surveys is to present a comprehensive picture of the economic life of the people in at least one typical village in each of the 29 districts of the Province. When completed the series will form a useful contribution to the knowledge of rural conditions in various parts of the Punjab. The investigations are exceedingly detailed, the village being put, as it were, under a microscope by a trained investigator who lives among the people as one of themselves from twelve to eighteen months.

RAINFALL AND CATTLE-REARING

The present survey deals with the village of Jamalpur Sheikhan in the Hissar District. This district is noted for two things: high failure of crops, and cattle-rearing. About one-tenth of the area only is under canal-irrigation, and the rest of the land has to depend on rainfall; the district has the least number of wells in the Punjab and these are dug mostly to supply drinking water. Unfortunately the rains, of which on an average 13 inches fall in the four months, June to September, and 3 inches in the remaining eight months, are uncertain, capricious and often badly distributed. The result is that at every harvest the chances are even whether the crops will mature or fail in considerable measure: in Jamalpur on an average 47 per cent. of the annual sown area fails to come to maturity. When the rains, however, are timely and sufficient a bumper crop is raised and this helps to tide over the next two harvests if these happen to be poor, but with a third bad harvest scarcity begins to prevail.

FODDER CULTIVATION

Jamalpur Sheikhan is a railway station on the Jakhal-Hissar branch line of the North-Western Railway and is a village estate of 5,552 acres. Excepting 27 acres irrigated by wells, the rest of the cultivated area (5,073 acres) is dependent on rainfall. The autumn harvest (kharif) is slightly larger than the spring harvest (rabi) and spiked millet (bajra) is the most important crop followed by gram sown singly or with wheat

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

The only way your body can clean out health-destroying Acids from your blood is through nine million tiny Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. Weak Kidneys usually are the real cause of Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatism, Backache, Dizziness, Circles Under the Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Get the Doctor's prescription (Dilo-tex) at chemists. £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new vitality in 40 hours, make you feel well and 10 years younger in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Demand Cystex.

BETTER WAGE FOR A.I.S.A. Spinners

Maharashtra Charkha Sangh Reduce Hours Of Work

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":—

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the first half of an article by Sjt. H. S. Kaujalgi, explaining how the increased spinning wage is being worked out in Karnatak, and how the wage is not a mere mechanical increase in wage but improvement in khadi production all round. Much the same process is being adopted in other provinces, but nowhere have the results been so gratifying as in Maharashtra where the A. I. S. A. have now been able to announce a fresh increase in the spinning wage. They concentrated their attention on improvement in the local spinning wheels by putting a small speed-wheel between the main wheel and the spindle and on insisting on good carding everywhere. The result has been that they have now nearly 500 spinners who card their own cotton and spin from silver made by themselves. It is worth noting that nearly 125 of these were professional carders who did nothing but carding for the spinners in their area. Now that the spinners have taken to carding, these carders have taken to giving all their spare time in spinning.

8-HOUR DAY

Much of the credit for the fresh increase in the wage belongs to the buyers of khadi who have continued their patronage in spite of the increase in the wage. It is they who have enabled the Maharashtra Charkha Sangh to announce a fresh increase, without making any increase in the prices of khadi. Since the announcement of the new policy in 1935 this is a second increase they have been able to announce. Two more features are also worthy of notice, viz., that the wage will be given on an eight-hour day instead of a nine-hour day, and whereas formerly yarn which approximated a particular count but failed to reach it was regarded as yarn of a lower count, it will be now regarded as yarn of the count it approximates. The following table showing the increases in the spinning wage for different counts of yarn will show the rate of progress made:

Count	Wage before 23-9-35 Rs. a. p.	Wage from 1-5-37 Rs. a. p.
9-10	0 9 6	1 2 0
11-12	0 8 8	1 6 0
13-14	0 10 4	1 10 0
15-16	0 12 0	1 14 0
17-18	0 14 0	2 0 0
19-20	0 15 0	2 4 0
21-22	1 3 8	2 8 0
23-24	1 10 0	2 14 0
25-26	1 12 4	3 4 0
27-28	1 15 6	3 10 0
29-30	2 4 6	4 0 0
31-32	2 9 6	4 8 0

These figures will show that in less than two years the wage has been nearly doubled, without a proportionate increase in prices. The wage now ensures in all cases three annas a day of eight hours' work in all centres in the British area. I mention British area, because the Maharashtra Charkha Sangh operates in the Nizam's Dominions also and though the wages there is the same, it is paid in the Nizam's coin, which is about one-seventh less in value than the Britain coin.

TRACTOR PLOUGHING IN HYDERABAD

Research And Experiment By Agricultural Department

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 26.

"The aim of an agricultural department is to improve the agriculture of the country. Research and experiment is of no material use unless its results benefit the country definitely. This is the criterion by which the work of an agricultural department should be judged," states the Director of Hyderabad Agricultural Department in presenting the annual administration report of his Department for the year 1345 Fasli.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT

The report records a steady progress of research and experiment which continued to form the main feature of the work of the Department. Cattle breeding and poultry breeding work was continued at the various Farms. The Economic Botanist worked on rice, castor, wheat and jowar. Demonstration and propaganda work was carried on in 12 districts of the Dominions. Improved varieties of ground nuts, rice, cotton and bajra were introduced. The use of castor cake was recommended for manurial purposes which is becoming popular with the cultivators.

TRACTOR PLOUGHING

During the year under report tractor ploughing was continued and an area of 1,315 acres was ploughed. Taqavi loans were also granted to a number of cultivators towards the purchase of agricultural machinery.

The Agricultural Department continued its efforts to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the protected areas with the help of the Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act and the licensing system.

Government in their review on the working of the Department note with satisfaction that the number of demonstration plots have increased from 1,238 to 1,911 and acknowledge the assistance received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 1.)

in mixture. Fodders and those crops the stalks of which can be used as fodder, form a special feature of the cropping. The land however is 'ekfasli', i.e., a crop in one harvest and fallow the next.

CULTIVATING CLASSES

The population is 2,512 and males outnumber females, as in most parts of the Punjab. Unlike the rest of Hissar District where Hindus outnumber the Muslims three times, in Jamalpur there are only 647 Hindus as against 1,865 Muslims. The chief cultivating classes are Malis (Hindus) and Gujars, Rajputs and Jats (Muslims); more than one-third of the population consists of the menial and artisan classes a feature of the South-eastern Punjab. The leading caste is that of non-agricultural Sheikhs, who were the original owners of the village and who trace their history from the thirteenth century when the village was founded; the area owned by them has however steadily decreased.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt is high, considering the heavy failures of crops and the lack of subsidiary occupations, and averages Rs. 415 per family. The non-agricultural money-lender still holds sway and a section in the report is devoted to a description of money-lending in the tract. Over forty per cent. of the indebtedness is due to social ceremonies and a detailed account of the various marriage customs makes interesting reading. Although there is no cattle-breeding practised in the village itself, some trade in cattle is carried on and animals are sent as far away as Calcutta to be sold. Grazing grounds nearby are rented in the rainy season, and some income accrues from the sale of ghi.

RUSSIA'S DARKEST HOUR

(Continued from Page 6.)

secured one knows not how, and that parts of these confessions, notably the story of Piatokov's visit to Trotsky at Oslo, were demonstrably untrue, are we compelled to believe this monstrous accusation?

I can recall very well the attractive and modest personality of Tukhachevsky, whom I met at Minsk when he was in command in the Russo-Polish war. To credit him with such depravity is difficult.

Only once during all these affairs have I been compelled for a moment to admit the possibility that among some of the politicians there may have been plotting, and that was in reading Radek's confession.

But Radek is an artist who can make any story plausible. For this masterpiece he was rewarded with his life.

The choice is difficult and unpleasant. We may believe that the governing ranks of the Soviet Union are honeycombed with treason and moral depravity; or we may believe that Stalin is a despot who has destroyed every man of distinction and independence round him by an incredible "frame-up," in order to rule the rest of his party by terror.

Either of these conclusions deals a staggering blow to one's hopes for mankind. Either of them means for a time at least the eclipse of this Great Power. Europe must manage without her.

The Iron Hand

The moral is clear enough. With all the splendour of her heroic experiment—still the greatest thing in history—in Russia there was always one thing lacking. No human society can for long live in health under a dictatorship that makes no provision for loyal opposition.

One thing or the other we must believe. Either these men turned traitors because they could not conduct an open and loyal opposition; or else Stalin destroyed them in their innocence because he feared their independence.

The truth, it may be, we shall never know, because in this land there is neither honest justice nor free discussion.

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ENQUIRY INTO COAL FREIGHT RATES

Disparity Between Pench Valley And Bengal Scales

CALCUTTA.

A Communique states:—

The Government of India in the Railway Department have referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee for investigation the question of the disparity in the freight rates between what is known as the "G. I. P. Railway's Pench Valley Coal Scale" which applies over that Railway to coal traffic booked from collieries in the Pench and Chanda Valleys in the Central Provinces and the "Bengal Coal Scale" which is generally in force over most of the major railways in India, including the G. I. P. Railway.

All representations should be filed with the Secretary, Railway Rate Advisory Committee at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, not later than the 31st July 1937.

The venue and dates of hearing will be intimated in due course.

The representations that have been made by the contending parties are being printed and paper books can be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee on payment of Rupee one per copy.

The Calcutta University Senate, at its meeting on Saturday evening, passed a resolution recording its appreciation of the great work done by Sir P. C. Ray for the advancement of science, particularly in Calcutta University, by initiating inspiring researches in chemistry.

ANOTHER

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Western India

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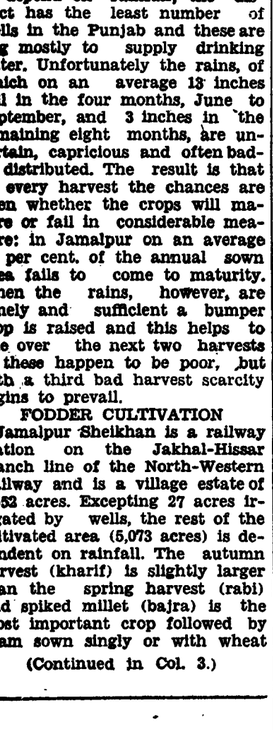

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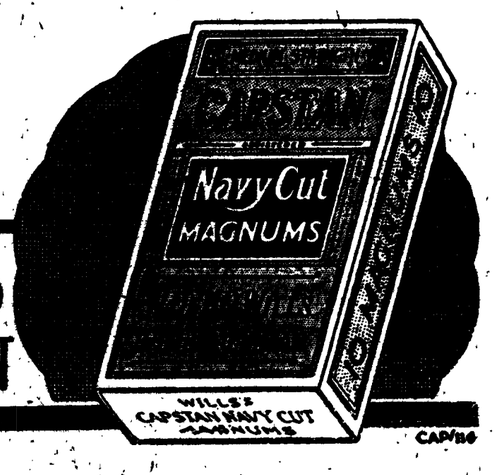

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Bullion Better But Wheat Quiet & Base Metals Steady

BOMBAY, June 26

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton opened steady on local and foreign buying but thereafter prices gave way on July liquidation and scattered selling. The closing tone was steady.

BULLION HIGHER

London gold and silver ruled higher

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were steady

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered buying. Gilt-edged securities kept steady but business was limited.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 193/

New York, June 28

Previous closing	12.24
To-day's opening	12.26
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	12.24
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 28

Previous closing	6.88
To-day's opening	6.84
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 224-8
New April May	Rs. 233-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 28

Cotton was somewhat easier on foreign selling and July liquidation influenced by continued favourable weather but operations for most part were restricted by uncertainty over the financial situation in France.

Trading in October commenced at 12.26 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on some support by local operators and foreign buying but subsequently the market gave way under scattered liquidation and outside selling with October declining to 12.24 but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed unchanged at 12.24 for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.23/12.23) 12.25/12.25
October (12.23/12.25) 12.26/12.26
December (12.20/12.20) 12.21/12.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 28

American July (6.83) 6.79
American October (6.88) 6.85
Egyptian June (9.55) 9.49
Egyptian July (9.65) 9.59

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 28

Broach cotton for New April May delivery moved between Rs. 234-0 and Rs. 232-12 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 232-12. Old Broach July August delivery was Rs. 8 1/2 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 28

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

New Crop June July (£23 9/16 buyers) £20 3/8 paid and value
Dunlop June (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning June (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 sellers) £14 5/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 13/16 paid and buyers) 9 3/4 value
Forward July September (9 15/16 paid and value) 9 7/8 paid and sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 28

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 106 1/2 and October 106 5/4. The market was quiet in the absence of any important buying with reports of lack of relief in drought areas in Canada counteracted by less favourable factors at home with the result that business was small and uninteresting.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.15 3/8. The market was quiet with operators awaiting foreign developments with no important business passing.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 28

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 50 5/8) dol 50 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 52 3/8) dol 52
U S Steel Common (dol 97 3/4) dol 98 1/4
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 133 1/2) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 28

Previous closing	4.93 5/8
To-day's opening	4.93 1/4
To-day's closing	4.93 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 28

Previous closing	4.93.07
To-day's opening	4.93.50
To-day's closing	4.93.07

FRANC RATE

London, June 28

Previous closing	110 83
To-day's opening	110 52
To-day's closing	110.53

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.50 and then eased to 4.93.3o thereafter declining to 4.93.12 on further pressure.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93.07

Franc opened at 110.52 and the kept steady with small variations and the undertone well maintained.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 110.53

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.372) 8.344
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (93.87) 93.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£256 buyers £256 sellers Steady) £255 1/2 buyers £255 3/4 sellers. Steady
Lead (£23 buyers £23 1/8 sellers and firm) unquoted
Electrolytic Copper (£62 1/2 to £63) £62 1/2 to £64
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 28

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"India bought. Offerings small. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, June 28	
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 28

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 28

10 p.m.

Silver ready	51 11	0
Silver 1st settlement Jeth	51 11	0
Silver 2nd settlement Ashad	51 13	0
Gold ready	34 10	0
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34 9	6
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34 6	6
Sovereigns	22 1	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 23

Liverpool wheat July closed at 106 5/8 as against the previous closing at 106 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 28

Wheat September	5	9	0
Wheat January	5	13	0
Wheat May	5	9	6
Linseed September	8	3	3
Linseed May	8	4	0

The tone was steady.

BROWN SOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, June 28

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	2	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment		
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	3	3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 94-12-0 at 2-0 p.m. The closing quotation at 5-0 p.m. was Rs. 94-11-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	94	11	0
Highest	94	12	6
Lowest	94	11	0
Closing	94	11	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 28

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 7/8) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1854-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 1/4) £100
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/2) £109 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/8) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/4) £108 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 28

2-30 p.m.

Markets generally after being firm and fairly active were quieter and easier owing to the lack of fresh support. Home industrials were however steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (133-9) 133-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (70-7 1/2) 71-3
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Musical Industries (20-6) 20-6
Princhin Johnson (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (76-0) 76-0
Realisation (£97 1/4) £98 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (32-6) 33-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-3) 40-3
Ford Motor 26-9) 26-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-6) 31-6
Distillers (113-3) 114-0
Bredfords Dyers (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
British Celanese (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (47-3) 47-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-3) 52-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-6) 28-6
Inter Nickels (60-1 1/2) 59-0
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-3) 67-6
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (45-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-3) 40-9
Gula Kelampaing (42-6) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-9) 38-9

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (51-3) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-6) 17-6
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £19 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (60-0) 660-0
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Associated Portland Cements (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Trinidas Leaseholds (132-6) 132-6
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£49 3/8) £48 3/4
Anglo Iranian (123-1 1/2) 122-6
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Musical Eagle (18-9) 18-9
Shell Transport (110-0) 110-0
Royal Dutch (£67 1/2) £67 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £63 1/4
L and S Ordinary (£33 3/4) £33 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 5/8) £22 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£128) £126
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 1/4) £81

FERRY CONTRACTOR RESCUES THREE

A party of Europeans who had gone for bathing to Merva Beach on Sunday were caught in a whirling pool.

On hearing shouts Mr. Clement Remedious, Ferry Contractor of Manori Creek, with his three Khalasies and motor launch came to the rescue of the party, consisting of a boy of about 13 years, a lady and a gentleman. The Contractor gave me to understand that he went to the party's help on hearing the shouts.

IRREGULAR TREND IN STOCK EXCHANGE

British & French Authorities Support Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 28

The Stock Exchange opened firm, but when the early promise of renewed activity failed to materialise, the market narrowed with the trend rather irregular.

A few leading rubbers were in demand. Otherwise, the market was practically featureless.

In foreign exchanges spot francs rallied to 110.53. mainly on the support from British and French authorities.

Wall Street opened irregular.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, June 28

Following are the closing quotations of Ahmedabad share bazar of 28th instant:

Ashok	371-4
Aryodya Spinning	222-8
Calico	588-12
Gujarat Cotton	28-12
Jubilee	204-6
Marsdan	82-8
Motilal Hirabhai	53-2
Monogram	58-2
Rajanagar	336-4

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Indian Iron Firm

CALCUTTA, June 28

Jutes were slightly easier. Business was limited in coals. The undertone continued to be steady but business was very much limited. Teas were practically neglected. After opening firm speculative stocks in miscellaneous were again slightly easier at middle season due to profit taking closing somewhat steadier. Electricals exhibited fair enquiries and moderate turnover resulted. Government securities were easier. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/2; three per cent G P 83/14 small lot; three per cent loan 1951/54 101/4 small lot; three and half per cent G P 94/13; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/3; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/4 small lot.

Banks: Ready Reserve 126/8; Imperial fully paid 1520 cdd lot.

Railway: Dehri Rohtas Railway 10

Cottons: Kesoram 6/14; Mohini Mills 10/12

Coals: Burrakur pref 127; Jainty Central 1/6; Lakurka 6/8; North Damuda 4/5; Ondal 8/8; Parasea 19/9

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 125; Agarpara ordy 18/12; Anglo-India 355/8; Bally 170; Birla pref 116; Champdany 150; Empire 29/4; Hooghly pref 20/8; Howrah 51/3; Kamarhatty 512; India 305; Kinnison 568; Megna 28/8; National 21/14; Presidency 4/2; Reliance 65/6 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/10; Consolidated Tin 6/6; Indian Copper 3/4; Rhodesia Copper 2/13; Bengal Telephone ordy 21/6; Bareilly Electric 15/8; Jubbulpore Electric 14; Patna Electric 38; Mirzapur Electric 5; U P Electric 208; Burn and Company ordy 287; do six per cent pref 119 small lot; Hukumchand Electric 10/8; Indian Iron and Steel 44/2; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 565; Steel Corporation ordy 8/12; do pref 92; British India Corporation ordy 8/12; do pref 142; Dunlop Rubber ordy 16/8; India General Navigation ordy 112 small lot.

Teas: Banarhat pref 129; Gungaram 314 ex div.

Debenture: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/6 small lot.—A. P.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, June 24.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

For most of the past week the American markets have been dull and featureless with practically no fluctuation, until yesterday when there was a sudden recovery of about 20 points. Weather conditions in the cotton belt on the whole have been fairly satisfactory, although in some areas there has been too much showery weather, which is conductive to increases in the number of boll-weevil, from which serious damage might result this season. During the week there has been a fair amount of switching of longs from July to later months. At under twelve cents there was apparent a great disinclination on the part of traders to sell the market down, and around that level there was a distinct shortage of contracts. A week or so ago various cables informed us that the market was in a strong technical position, but since then there has been considerable short covering and the market looks now to be fairly well balanced. In view of the disturbed political situation and the labour trouble in America and the continued lack of trade demand we do not look for much appreciation in values at present.

The Bombay market also has been dull. Here also there has been considerable liquidation of July contracts many of which have been transferred to New Crops with the result that the difference between old and new Broach has widened to about Rs. 7 per candy. Heavy tenders of Broach are feared at the beginning of next month and even at present differences it is doubtful if there will be any keenness to take delivery of this cotton.

The Monsoon has made a good start during the last week and in many districts enough rain has been received to enable to farmers to begin sowing the next cotton crop. Further rains necessary for the best results and present weather conditions indicate that these rains will be forthcoming.

In spite of many adverse features our market has held up very well and once the first rush of Broach tenders has been disposed of we look for a steadier market in Bombay.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.
Central:—Partly cloudy.
Western:—Partly cloudy and colder.
Local thundershowers in North Oklahoma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Heavy Rainfall Warning For U. P., C. P. And Assam

POONA, June 28.

Unsettled conditions off Kathiawar, Sind and Mekran coasts moved away North-westwards. Deep depression over Calcutta yesterday moved further Westwards and lies this morning near Pendra. It caused vigorous monsoon in lower Burma, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, strong monsoon in the Central Provinces and East Central India and active monsoon in Bengal and Assam. Monsoon has also been strong in East Gujarat and active in Malabar. Rainfall has been widespread in Konkan, West Deccan, United Provinces and East and North Punjab and occurred locally in East Rajputana and Bihar and at a few stations in West India and Upper Burma. Temperatures were appreciably above normal in the extreme North and below normal in South east Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Tavoy, 6 inches; Sambalpur, 5 Amherst, Raipur and Dharampur, 4; Bessein, 2, Chaibassa, Dibrugarh, Pendra and Ambala 3; Mergui, Rangoon, Cuttack, Sutna, Meerut, Roorkee, Ludhiana, Dalhousie, Mahableshwar and Calicut, 2; Sandheads, Ranchi, Cherrapunji, Jubbulpore, Kanker and Ahmedabad 2½; Calcutta and Nagpur, 1.

FORECAST

The monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa Chota Nagpur, the Central Parts of the country Gujarat and Konkan and active in Malabar, Deccan, Bengal and Bihar.

Rainfall will be widespread in the United Provinces, East Rajputana and East and North Punjab and occur locally in Upper Burma. A few dust or thunderstorm will also occur in the North West Frontier province and Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning: Rain is likely to continue locally in East, Central Provinces and along and near the hills of the United Provinces and the Punjab and extend into West Central Provinces and North-east Assam in the next 24 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

After the downpour yesterday the City had comparatively gloomy weather on Monday.

The sky was clouded and there was intermittent showers every few minutes.

Though the humidity is normal, the atmosphere was stuffy and a bit uncomfortable inside buildings. So far the City has had rainfall of an inch more than it normally ought to have had.

The following are the rainfall figures. Colaba had 11 cents of rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day with a total rainfall of 17.87 inches; St. George's Hospital had 1.31 inches rainfall with a total of 27.62 inches; J. J. Hospital had 95 cents with a total of 23.31 inches and Matunga had 44 cents rainfall with a total of 21.05 inches.

The maximum temperature was 86.3 degrees, normal and the minimum was 79.2 degrees, two degrees above normal. Humidity was 86 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.069 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.3 degrees 0.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.2 degrees 2.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.11 inches
Total rainfall during the month 17.87 inches
Total rainfall during the year 18.43 inches
Weather remark: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.77 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 28

Java ready	15	8	0
July Aug shipment	5	14	6
Sept Oct shipment	5	13	3
Oct Dec shipment	5	15	0
Kesar ready	10	10	0
Saraya ready	10	2	0
Spot Java	F.	7.00	

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 28

James Finlay and Company's ss City of Kobe of 2743 reg tons, Captain J Baker arrived on 26th instant from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Hull, Portsaid and Port Sudan with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Company's ss Gloria Stella of 2941 reg tons, Captain I Guido arrived on 27th instant from Basrah via Karachi with general cargo.

P and O S N Company's ss Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons, Captain J F Waldrum arrived on 27th instant from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Colombo with timber and general cargo.

M B Kaisha's ss Migen Maru of 3383 re gtons, Captain M Ohara arrived on 27th instant from Yokohama via Miike, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N Company's ss Gamaria of 3232 reg tons, Captain G Hyland arrived from Rangoon via Galle and Colombo with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Company's ss Pasha of 3196 reg tons, Captain T Tottle arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Marmagoa and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Lloyd Triestino Company's ss Alberto Treves of 3209 reg tons, Captain E Melis sailed for Calcutta via Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Company's ss Winkfield of 3194 reg tons, Captain L E Heath sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

B I S N Company's ss Hatarana of 4562 reg tons, Captain S I Howe sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 28-6-37.

S S Mirzapore (M M) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo
S S Pasha (T M) for Tuticorin, Colombo, Rangoon, Cochin
S S Silverbeech (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Karachi, Port Sudan and Portsaid.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 28

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Meigen Maru 3383 Marmagoa M B Kaisha
3 India Maru 4254 Karachi 28-6 O S K
5 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 2-7 K Nixon
6 City of Kobe 2743 N F 2-7 J Finlay
7 Elysia 4211 Karachi 2-7 Anchor Line
10 Konya 4646 Durban 7-7 M M
11 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kundla 1-7 N Y Kaisha
12 Mirzapore 4135 Japan N F M M
14 Rotenfels 4854 Antwerp 29-6 L E
15 Gloria Stella 2941 Trieste 30-6 L Triestino

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 30-6 M M
4 Varsova 1953 Busrah 1-7 M M
10/11 Gambada 3252 Calcutta 28-6 M M
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-7 M M
14 Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 30-6 Malabar Steamship

PRINCES DOCK

F Irrewadi 634 Bedi Bunder N F B S N
K Vasna 2028 N F N F M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Cathay 1-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Nowshera 8-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Ross 30-6-37 James Finlay
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 3-7-37 F F Campbell
Fairfield City 1-7-37 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O

FROM HAMBURG

Trautentels 28-6-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Jeypore 30-6-37 P and O S N
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K
Bangalore 4-7-37 M M
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K

FROM OSLO

Tijuca 1-7-37 Lionel Edward

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 1-7-37 M M
Vita 3-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gosipara 2-7-37 M M
Gamaria 30-6-37 M M

FROM JAVA

Silverbeech 30-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM KARACHI

Warfield 2-7-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 28-6-37 Scindia Steam

FROM CALCUTTA

Barala 2-7-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-37 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Rotenfels 29-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 20-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Silverbeech 2-7-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
India Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y K

FOR BASRA

Bankura 30-6-37 M M
Barala 7-7-37 M M
Vita 8-7-37 M M
Varsova 1-7-37 M M

FOR GENOA

Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Jalavihar 26-6-37 Scindia S N

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 29-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 5-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 3-7-37 L Edward

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kaisavati 28-6-37
S S Rotenfels 25-6-37
S S President Garfield 25-6-37
S S City of Barcelona 25-6-37
S S Corfu (boats) 26-6-37
S S Kaiser-i-Hind (boats) 26-6-37
S S Ormara 26-6-37
S S Hatarana 26-6-37

EXPORTS

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 2500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 550 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 2385 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 800 bales cotton raw A Podar; 100 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 600 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 600 bales cotton raw Langley; 160 tons scrap iron A Popatlal; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 200 bales cotton raw A Podar; 100 tons scrap iron A Popatlal; 2650 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 1900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1009 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

From Nagoya: 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

From Moji: 100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading

S S Gloria Stella for Venice: 110 ns cotton raw K Devchand

For Trieste: 45 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

S S Rotenfels for Amsterdam: 66 bgs gum B Jaffer.

For Helsingburg: 527 bags bones st news B Ardeshir.

For Salonica: 100 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan

For Hamburg: 10 bags stick lac T Dawoodbhai; 60 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton fly L Oghaddas.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 400 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 400 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 50 bales cotton raw Langley; 70 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Yokkaichi: 700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka: 1200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S India Maru for Kobe: 400 bales cotton raw Langley; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Osaka: 149 tons scrap iron M G Abdulhusen.

For Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 17 bales wool raw David Sassoon; 200 cwts buffalo horns A Gulamhusain.

For Glasgow: 650 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawaji.

For Manchester: 11 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas.

IMPORTS

S S Kandenfels Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 71 cases bottle capsules; 235 cases beer; 91 cases glosses; 36 drums magnesium chloride; 40 dms permagnate of potash; 1203 bales paper; 38 barrels porcelain and china crockeryware; 102 cases hurricane lanterns; 48 cases spirits common; 35 cases common wines; 174 bales boards; 35 cases alum foils; 817 cases glass bangles; 55 cases insulated copper wire; 40 cases window glass; 62 cases zinc cups; 135 bundles sewing machines; 33 cases imit jewellery; 400 bags zinc oxide; 108 bundles lamps cheap tin iron and parts; 45 dms dyes dry; 369 cts wall tiles; 105 cases chains; 25 cases glass tiles; 124 bales clove stems; 166 cases pencils; 233 cases gablonz goods (buttons); 90 cases hardware; 75 cases school slates; 67 bags wire bag ties; 167 drums bleaching powder; 1800 pieces steel tubes; 98 pieces magnesium steel poles; 29 cases hair belting; 178 cases bolts and nuts; 35 pkgs iron sheets; 48 cases ironware; 29 cases medicines; 43 drums alum powder; 25 cases typewriters; 23 rings motor tyres; 56 cases padlocks; 115 cases iron hinges; 89 pieces earthenware; 45 cases heel tips; 149 bundles steel tubes; 143 cases wire nail; 577 bundles white wood ceiling boards; 200 bundles copper sheets; 164 bundles y m circles; 78 gonjees exhausted cloves.

From Gothenburg: 92 bales nails; 238 bales paper.

For Bremen: 43 cases iron flanges; 402 bundles galvd iron tubes; 54 cases sewing machines; 83 coils steel wire; 55 cases insulated copper wire; 100 bgs sulphate of magnesia; 233 cases beer; 50 bags empty glass bottles; 60 rings motor tyres; 31 bales cycle tyres; 51 cases aluminium foils; 280 bags bolts and nuts; 197 bags rivets; 105 bales paper; 610 bundles m s baling hoops; 42 bundles copper bats; 100 bundles copper sheets; 52 pieces motor car.

From Stockholm: 104 cases petroleum stoves and parts.

From Abo: 250 cases nails.

From Antwerp: 310 bales dry chemical wood pulp; 2012 bundles m s round bars; 34 drums zinc chloride; 240 bags maize starch; 369 drums bleaching powder; 1288 balls m s rounds; 50 cases tannin; 55 cases tinware; 2944 bundles iron pipes; 500 bundles wrought iron fittings; 3235 bundles steel sheets; 983 drums dyes dry; 388 bales paper; 40 drums nitrate of soda; 200 drums chemical products, 210 casks dyes paste; 400 drums hydro sulphite; 67 bags bolts and nuts; 50 cases copper wire not insulated; 93 bundles galvd undulated steel sheets; 150 coils fencing wire; 30 cases alum foils; 100 coils galvd strand wire; 125 barrels cement; 73 pieces m s shafting with key ways; 51 bales cardboard; 30 bales leather picking bands; 105 casks insulated wire and elect cable; 298 bundles tubes; 45 pieces rough marble slabs; 14 cases sensitized cinema films raw; 49 bags strap hinges; 125 csks white Portlan cement; 200 rolls iron wire; 40 cases wire nails; 25 cases syrups; 85 cases provisions; 70 cases cheese; 95 cases schnapps; 30 cases wine; 325 bags farina; 46 cases drops; 325 cases beer; 25 drums tar colour; 50 bags whitings; 101 D/Johns acetic acid; 87 cases cork board; 46 cases wine; 18240 loose steel sleepers; 40 cases cut tacks; 526 pieces zinc sheets; 46 cases tacks; 400 bags powdered starch; 130 bundles skinned milk.

From Genoa: 47 cases hemp twine; 25 bottles quick silver; 23 cases machinery; 20 cases spun silk yarn; 175 cases aniline dyes; 25 cases pneumatyed; 38 bales wool and cotton travelling rugs; 85 bales prate goods; 47 cases elect fans; 127 cases wire nails; 80 cases embd ctn piecegoods; 41 cases quicksilver salts; 89 cases preserves.

From Portsaid: 5.3 bales cotton

From Naples: 12216 baskets potatoes.

Narrow Price Movement In N. Y. Cotton Market

WEATHER FAVOURABLE FOR WEEVIL CONTROL BUT SELLERS TIMID

Poor Demand For Spot Cotton And Textiles

BOMBAY, June 28.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover of over business.

Recent weather is favourable for weevil control but sellers are timid as July and August months are dangerous for the U. S. A. cotton crop.

Bombay, June 28.

On Saturday operators were apathetic on the cotton market after previous day's readjustment of differences and the issuance of July notices which were taken by Co-operative Association. The market opened quiet and eased slightly on scattered liquidation. But contracts were not plentiful and sellers were timid. Prices later rallied on covering. Weather conditions were very favourable.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices rallied on active short covering on the belief that recent bearish features including favourable weather and the unsettled labour situation were discounted. However covering weakened the technical position and the Market reacted partially on selling by recent buyers.

Indications at present point to an important insect year with increasing complaints of Boll Weevil activity and the spread of various insects in Texas. However the weather has recently been more favourable for Weevil control. At the same time ultimate damage depends upon growing conditions during July and August.

The ending of the Loan Cotton release programme on June 25th leaves approximately 1,650,000 bales unsold.

According to Mr. Wallace the Secretary for Agriculture, new loans depend upon the passage of the normal granary Bill at this session of the Congress.

Cotton goods sales are at present less than ten per cent of Mill production.

Meanwhile sentiment is mixed but some look for an advance once the depressing influence of the first July notice day is passed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a decline of 2 points with October 12.23 and prices improved 3 points from the opening level on scattered buying and October was quoted 12.26 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined 8 points from the highest level and October was quoted 12.18 which was the lowest level. The market again improved on short covering and closed one point down to 2 points up. Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points at 12.76c. per lb.

NEW URLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 2 points. Spot Cottnn prices were raised 5 points at 12.53c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 6.88. There was fair trade calling and some short covering. The market was steady and prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points at 7d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels closed unchanged with Spot Cotton 4 points up at 10.09d. Uppers futures gained one to two points and Spot Cotton was 3 points up at 9.60d. per lb.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was closed on Saturday.

BEARISH FACTORS.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—We have repeatedly pointed out the numerous bearish features which were appearing, namely: the very satisfactory start which the plant is making, due to generally favourable climatic conditions; the largely augmented use of fertiliser; better seed and a distinctly increased acreage, whilst, in addition to this, there have been clear indications for some time past that the textile industry was passing into quieter times. This was more marked in the United States than here, but, as we have mentioned on several occasions, spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire have already entered into commitments extensively for months ahead and these contracts have been covered by purchases of Futures on our local Exchange. Whilst this has been a source of considerable strength in the past, such business cannot go on indefinitely and the strength due to this will be the seed of weakness later on when the next crop moves, if this is at all of a full extent. Fresh business up country, and particularly overseas, has been on a much reduced scale whilst most spinners being fully covered with the raw material, demand for actual is meagre everywhere, unless for qualities which are difficult to obtain. All these factors have been completely ignored up to the last few days, but the significance of them has apparently been at last realised and disappointed Bulls have thrown over their holdings pretty generally, and consequently, the situation is healthier, though it will take some time to restore confidence. Whilst we are prepared to look for a large yield next year, we do realise that an excellent promise in June and early July is often materially altered by weather conditions in the later developments of the plant and, consequently, we shall doubtless hear serious complaints from time to time as to its progress. There will, probably, therefore, be many fluctuations and, after liquidation runs its course, recoveries are likely and, although we believe in ultimately lower rates, it would not be well to work on the lines that our commodity is certain to recede steadily during the next two months. Therefore, it would probably be wise to take advantage of really weak occasions on which to cash in profits on the Bear side and perhaps take on a little Bull cotton for a turn.

The political situation on the Continent is somewhat more hopeful and has not been a factor of any importance during the past week. The Gold scare also is, for the time being, losing its force, repeated statements from authorities both here and overseas restoring confidence to a certain extent.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-12 a.m.)	12.26+01
N. Y. October Lowest (11-48 a.m.)	12.18—07
Liverpool October Highest	6.89—01
Liverpool October Lowest	6.83—07

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"No pressure to sell notwithstanding ideal weather? Poor demand for cotton and dry goods. Forecast of fair weather all over the belt. Think buyers will do better by waiting."

Messrs. Chumilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Fear of fall in gold and supposed deflationary consequences meantime allayed. Expect commodity prices improved.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cables:—

Cotton:—"Weather perfectly but July August dangerous months and purchases weak markets seem indicated."

Wheat:—"Canadian weather still determining factor as hot and rainless. Anticipating some U.S.A. hedging prefer wait setbacks to buy."

Sugar.—"Opinion unchanged but would take advantage making purchases any recessions."

Copper:—"Slight increased consumer and speculative buying. Favour market on declines for quick turn only."

Spelter and Lead:—"Continue to favour moderate purchases this level

Rubber:—Looks higher."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Crop progress in week decidedly favourable with dryness high temperatures. Weather forecast for next week very favourable. Yarns cloths slow America abroad. World consumption continues high. International commodities firmer.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	50
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	67
United Gas Corp.	9
American Tel. and Tel.	161 1/2
Western Union Telg.	44
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	52
New York Central Rly.	35 1/2
Southern Pacific Rly.	43
Union Pacific	124
Delware and Hudson	35
Aviation Corp.	8
Bethelehem Steel	82
Republic Steel	35
United S. Steel	97
Amr. Car Foundry	49
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	13
United S. Smelting	85
Youngstown Sheet	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	51 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	57 1/2
General Motors	50
General Electric	51 7/8
Socony Oil	19 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	65
National Dairy	19
Chase Bank	47 1/2
National City Bank	41 1/2
Amerex	24 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	600
National Distillers	29

Market dull. Turnover 290,000 shares.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 28

Yellow metal	40	8	0
Copper sheets	51	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 26.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 225 1/2; Highest 226 3/4; Lowest 225 1/4; Closing 226 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 233 1/2; Highest 234 3/4; Lowest 233 1/2; Closing 234 1/2

Oomra July Op. 219; Highest 219; Lowest 218 1/2; Closing 219.

Oomra D/J. Op. 213 3/4; Highest 214 1/2; Lowest 213 3/4; Closing 214 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 188 1/4; Highest 189; Lowest 188 1/4; Closing 189.

Bengal D/J. Op. 178 1/2; Highest 179; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 179.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-37) Rs. 2 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-7-37) Rs. 5 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 26

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		196	193	190	187
Punjab		196	193	190	187
Oomra No. 3	224	221	218	215	
C P No. 1	237	234	231	228	
C P No. 2	228	225	222	219	
Broach No.		231	228	225	222
Punjab Ame		243	240	237	234
Surat		291	288	285	282
Rajpipla		296	292	289	277
Navsari		301	298	295	292

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 28.

Following a small change in New York Cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 233/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 233/6 on scattered selling while Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 226/12. Business in the local market has fallen off considerably and in view of July tenders and the Bureau reports due on the 8th July showing area under cotton cultivation, markets are likely to fluctuate within a narrow range.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 4 points down. There was slightly better enquiry in the local market which closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	225 4 0
Broach A/M	234 0 0
Oomra July	217 4 0
Oomra D/J	214 4 0
Bengal July	187 12 0
Bengal D/J	178 8 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 28

Temperatures between 95 and 100 light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt, Alabama, North Florida and New Orleans Dist. Entire Belt partly cloudy

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 28

The local market was fairly active and firm on improved buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports from U. S. A. and Canada. The undertone of the market was good and the future course depends upon weather in Canada. It will be advisable to buy on all setbacks.

Linseed September	8 4 0
Linseed May	8 5 0
Wheat September	5 9 0
Wheat January	5 13 0
Wheat May	5 9 6

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 28-6-37	6782000	7038000
Receipts yesterday 26-6-37	2000	3000
Exports to date 26-6-37	5576000	6056000
Stock at Ports 25-6-37	1229000	1452000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-6-37	962000	1422000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-37	886000	721000
Visible Supply 25-6-37	3425000	3881000
Quantity in sight 25-6-37	12957000	12257000
Quantity out of sight 25-6-37	12784000	11482000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	26-6-37.	This year.
Khanddsh	102	205,851
Central India		335,446
Barsi and Nagar	51	173,957
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,494
Berar	178	579,013
Central Provinces		113,941
Total Oomras	331	1,509,502
Dhoteras	1,892	160,175
N W Provinces		9,548
Rajputana	501	95,562
Sind Punjab	370	336,506
Broach		340,143
Coompta and Dharwar	1,165	66,476
Westerns Northerns	206	38,397
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	712	16,406
Persian		14
American		18,663
Egyptian and African	119	385,921
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	5,296	2,977,738

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th June

In full-pressed bales

	26-6-36.	This year.
Europe	3,806	457,635
Japan and China	2,682	1,379,449
Coast Ports	153	32,041
Up-country by Rail		252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,891
Total	6,641	2,123,748

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 28.

Bengal Superfine	195/97
Bengal Fine	191/93
C. P. 1	222/24
C. P. 2	217/19
Arvi	217/19
Ellichpur	215/17
Berar	212/15
Khamgaon	212/15
Mulkapur	210/12
Khandesh	205/09
Jalna/Sailu	205/09
Burwah Sanavad	212/15
Mathia	182/87
Broach Fine	225/30
Punjab/American	225/32
Punjab 289F.	295/305
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	265/67
Surat	275/80
Navsari	299/301
Kampala	415/17

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 28

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	40	5	0
Highest	40	7	6
Lowest	40	2	6
Closing	40	5	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	35	2	3
Highest	35	8	0
Lowest	35	2	3
Closing	35	7	0
Cottonseed Sept—			
Opening	19	2	6
Highest	19	6	0
Lowest	19	1	3
Closing	19	5	6

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 28.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 269 1/2
Bank's buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 830
Bank's buying T T 845

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 67

HUNGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.93 1/2 26th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 28th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 28th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 28th instant
Java/London 8.95 1/2 28th instant.
London/Paris 110.89 26th instant.
London/Belgium 29.22 3/4 26th instant
London/Switzerland 21.55 26th instant
London/Berlin 12.39 1/2 26th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 26th instant.
London/New York 4.93.67 26th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 26th instant.
London/Italy 93.87 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 25th instant.
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 26th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 26th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 26th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 26th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 25th June	5,146
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,972,492
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,834,884
Increase	137,608

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 28.

August	77.60—40
September	77.90—80

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 28.

August	268.10—260
September	264.00—310
October	261.60—260
December	259.80—470

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

July 178 October 191 at Cross Rate 4.93 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1937 215/12—Liverpool July 6.83 Rs. 71 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 234—Liver May 1938 6.92 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1937 225/12—New York July 12.26 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93 5/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 234—New York May 12.32 Rs. 48 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 5/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 28

Wheat	13,099 cwts.
Linseed	1,865 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	80 cwts.
Gingellyseed	688 cwts.
Poppyseed	667 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,130 cwts.
Castorseed	2,271 cwts.
Rice	7,518 cwts.
Myrabellams	1,204 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,295 cwts.
Mowraseed	269 cwts.
Gram	2,071 cwts.
Joowar	1,417 cwts.
Barley	62 cwts.
Bajree	540 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,395 cwts.
Coal	262 tons.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 26

July	£14 11 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 26

July	106 7/8d.
October	108 7/8d.
December	108 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 26

July	dol 1.15 3/8
September	dol 1.16 1/8
December	dol 1.19 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/13
3 per cent 1951/54 100/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/2
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/2
5 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 105/6

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 111/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P I 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101

The market was steady.

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94/11 and improved to Rs. 94/12 and closed at Rs. 94/11/6.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 28.

On Saturday London gold prices improved one penny to £7-0-7 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 1 point up at 110.89. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.93 5/8 London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 7/8d. for spot and forward prices also advanced 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. There was small speculative buying and offerings were small Montreal prices advanced 10 to 15 points Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 7/16. The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and under scattered selling prices ruled quiet.

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	51 10 0
Jeth delivery	51 8 0
Ashad delivery	51 16 0

GOLD.

Ready	34 11 6
Ashad delivery	34 9 0
Shravan delivery	34 7 0

YARN MARKET DULL

Bombay, June 23.

The Yarn Market continued to remain dull and depressed throughout the whole past week and whilst prices have remained nominally unchanged demand has continued to remain very unsatisfactory and undertone is distinctly easy. Reports from Southern India go to show that some of the prominent Mills over there have reduced their prices further and have been able to make some sales both in southern and eastern markets. As regards Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills they have not been able to make any sales of importance, as the dealers are not prepared to make any fresh purchases in bulk until after the cotton market becomes more settled. The only hopeful feature during the week has been the satisfactory break of monsoon during the latter part of the week which has brought a ray of hope regarding the general improvement in the trading conditions. Prices on the whole have shown a declining tendency especially in cotton yarns. Stocks with the dealers in the local market as well as in upcountry markets are not very large. But the confidence is rudely shaken on account of recent sharp decline in cotton prices and the uncertain tendency of cotton at least in the near future.

No business of importance has yet been possible in Manchester yarns owing to firm prices quoted by Manchester Spinners in spite of the recent sharp decline in cotton. Stocks in the local market are very light and scarcity is keenly felt in well-known counts

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

In spite of further decline in cotton prices, the undertone in Japanese and Shanghai yarns has remained very steady and prices have not shown any the least decline during the whole past week. It is evident that the stocks of Japanese yarn are considerably below normal and arrivals continue to remain very limited. As regards Shanghai yarns, no arrivals at all have taken place during the last ten months and stocks are getting much reduced. In case of single and twofold grey yarns, prices have remained very steady and in some cases scarcity is keenly felt. As regards Mercerised yarns, arrivals by the incoming steamers are very limited and prices have shown a further tendency to improve on account of very small stocks. In case of forward business speculative turnover is limited probaly due to weakness in cotton prices and caution shown by speculators. Fresh forward business has been getting increasingly difficult on account of very steady prices quoted by Japanese Spinners in spite of serious decline in cotton. On the whole the position is distinctly healthy.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Italian prices have remained unchanged during the week with moderate sales from stocks. As regards Japanese yarns, prices have been maintained at last week's level with an easy undertone at the close. The break of monsoon and the consequent temporary decline in the offtake has been responsible for the easy feeling in the local market. Besides, arrivals during the next few days are expected to be heavy and in the absence of any satisfactory demand from the Mills as well as from the Handloom Weavers, improvement in the near future in spot rates is not expected. The Japanese Spinners, however, have been quoting much firmer prices and distant shipments for any fresh business. In the circumstances it is very likely that soon after the weakholders have sold out their holdings the position is bound to improve. The future tendency at the moment is rather uncertain.

Some of the local Mills are inclined to reduce their limits in view of the recent sharp decline in cotton but the dealers are not in a mood to make any fresh purchases in bulk and are inclined to await further developments before taking any big risk. In the meantime sales continue very limited owing to continued rains and also due to absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres. The future outlook remains rather uncertain.

Prominent Jobber Cheers Up Bazar

TATA STEEL AND BURMA SHARES FIRM

Further Improvement In Cotton Shares

BOMBAY: June 28.

The local Share Bazar opened steady and prices steadily advanced under active buying by a Professional Jobber.

There was scarcity of contracts and the market displayed firm undertone. Later on there was some realising which was well absorbed by new buying and the market was very firm throughout the session and closed at about the highest level.

The recent activity in Cotton Textile Shares was an indication of the prospective move in popular scrips. Tata Steel and Bombay Burmas were bright spots and attracted large support including some short covering.

Some Professionals who carry short sales made an attempt at the start to depress prices, but the market sentiment was decidedly better and did not yield to the selling pressure. Later on these were also believed supporting the market indirectly.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,450, which was the lowest level for the day and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 1,462-8, when Bears attempted to depress prices, but all offerings were absorbed readily around Rs. 1,455. Later on active buying by a Professional Jobber raised quickly prices to Rs. 1,520. At this level there appeared some realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,507, but under steady buying support prices improved to Rs. 1,517-8. Ordinary Shares also improved to Rs. 338.

Bombay Burma ruled firm under active buying and were quoted at Rs. 715. Cotton Mill Shares also registered further improvement and the market was cheerful.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 28.

		Rs.	a.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	290	0
200	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	938	12
100	CENTURY	207	8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	276	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 5)	185	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250	Davia	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-9	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	10
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	182	6
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100	Indore	50	10
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	81	4
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	327	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
	Sir Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	905	0
250	Model	50	10
	50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	253	12
100	Osmansnani (Re. 1)	35	0
100	Phoenix (10)	265	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	95	10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	255	10
100	Swan (nil)	105	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.325	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	31	2
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1537	8
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	380	0
60-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	135	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	8
5	Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0	

CEMENTS

100	Associated	155	0
10	BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38	4
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	180	0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	127	8
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	490	0
40	Katni Def.	2200	0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	365	0
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	28	0
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	488	12
70	United (Rs. 5)	146	0

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	8
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	4
20	Mercantile	56	8
200	Oriental (125)	4800	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	171	14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1.655	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	150	0
100	B'BAY SUB. (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	277	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	211	4
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	176	14
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1382	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	930	0
100	C. Province	95	4
100	Dhond Baramati	97	0
100	Gujarat	93	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	4
100	Pachora Jamner	94	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 26

Bombay Dyeing (523/12) 927 932 940 938
Century (207/8) 207 206 210 207
Central India (272/8) 272 268 270
Kohinoor (326/4) 326 325 329 328 327
New Great (243/12) 243 242 255 251 254
Simplex (91/14) 93 95
Swadeshi (252/8) 251 256 255
Bundi (37/12) 37/10 38/2 38/4
I. Cement (485) 486 488 487 490
Punjab (28) 28/4 28
Shahabad (485) 485 488
Andhra (1652/8) 1650 1645 1655
Tata Hydro (177/8) 177/8 176/14
Tata Power (1572/8) 1375 1382
T. Steel Dfd. (1450) 1450 1460 1452 1472 1470 1480 1477 1510 1500 1515 1510 1520 1517
T. Steel Ord. (329/8) 329 332 331/8 336/8 335 339 338
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (182/12) 183 182/12
Bellapur (161/4) 161/14
B Steam (270) 270
B. Burma (695) 693 700 697 712 710 713 712

500	Tapti Valley	788	12

MININGS

10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 8)	63	4
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1817	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	338	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALOCK (Rs. 5)	210	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	161	14
200	B'bay Gate Dep (Rs 40)	900	0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	270	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	712	8
50	Do. Conty. (Rs 6)	241	4
8	Sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	2
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	115	0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	10
2	Sh. Indian Copper	3	5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	43	12
100	I BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	137	8
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100	I Radio Defd (12)	580	0
100	I. Radio Ord (15))	535	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	606	4
15	Scindia Re. 1)	26	4
30	PREMIER CON.	80	0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	31	8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1937	8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	95	0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	511	4
7	p.c Katni 1st	138	3
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T F)	146	4
7	1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	12	12
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	103	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	153	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1587	8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	102	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	650	12

DEBENTURES

3	4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109	8
4	p.c Bom Telephone	81	12
7	p.c Sholapur	81	4
5	p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd	£0 9 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld.	1 12 9
Turner & Newall	4 10 9
Associated Elec. Industries	2 7 6
Attock Oil	1 7 6
Associated Portland Cement	4 10 7½
Automatic Telephone & Elec. Ord.	2 4 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 5 1½
Beira Railways	1 8 9
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 15 7½
Marconi International Marine	1 14 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol 50.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 19 0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ld.	0 18 3
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	1 7 9
International Rly. of C. America	dol 6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	2 5 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 11 9

WHEAT LOOKS FIRM

Broom-hall cables:—

Wheat firm. Canadian crop deteriorating U.S.A. spring belt rust may damage, elsewhere unchanged looks firm.

Linseed U. K. good trade in Indian early positions. U.S.A. crop good but Argentine some rains, more wanted. Think steadier.

Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1	5	0
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0	4	3½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol	24.00	
American Radiator	dol	23.00	
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol	88.00	
American Can Company	dol	94.25	
General Foods Corporation	dol	37.75	
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0	11	0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld.	0	1	6
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ld.	0	19	3
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	2	15	7½
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ld.	1	2	6
Capital Securities Trust units	0	11	4½
Trust of Bank and Insurance shares	1	1	3
Trust of Bank Share units	1	0	6
Trust of Insurance Share units	1	2	9
British Treasury Bills (6 months)		0	12

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1937

Can Lawyers Attend Court On Hartal Days?

JAWAHAR-MUNSHI CORRESPONDENCE

PRESS STATEMENT SHOULD BE ISSUED WHEN DUTY REQUIRES BREACH OF HARTAL, SAYS PRESIDENT

The following correspondence between Mr. K. M. Munshi, Bombay and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, has been released for publication:—

Mr. Munshi's Letter

I am troubling you in connection with a personal matter, which, however involves a matter of some importance to Congressmen in general.

On the 1st April last, I had to attend court as I was opening a heavy and complicated appeal. I had then been addressing the court for two days, and the case was likely to take three or four days more.

I had accepted the brief long before the 1st when it was expected that it would be over by then. About the 26th March it appeared that as the Appeal Board then stood, this matter would be perhaps reached by the 1st. I then wanted to return the brief, but, as no other senior counsel was likely to take up this matter at such short notice, the solicitors and clients found themselves in great difficulty. I felt that it would be a gross breach of professional duty if in those circumstances I left the client in the lurch.

On the 1st, therefore, I attended the Court and continued my opening address. After some time the court suggested a settlement, terms were discussed between counsel, and the case stood over for obtaining the respondent's consent.

As this appeal collapsed, the following appeals on the daily list which were not likely to reach for some days were called on. I happened to be in those also; they were all however disposed of by 2 p.m. and thereafter I left the court.

I attached little importance to the matters then. On the rare occasions in the past when Hartal was declared for a week day, I have known lawyers who are Congressmen attending urgent matters in court without evoking any criticism. But of late a section of the Bombay Press has been favouring Congressmen with its attention; and from the cuttings that I get here I find that now, a month after the incident, it is trying to raise a controversy about the matter.

Vague allegations of breach of duty against loyal Congressmen when none was intended, create an unwholesome atmosphere; and it may be that on my return I may have to make my position clear. Before I do so, however, I should like to know the views of the Congress Headquarters on this point.

I have always believed, and have acted upto the belief, that when the Working Committee issues a mandate to observe a Hartal it becomes the duty of every Congressman to observe it, unless the feels conscientiously that in view of his then circumstances he is under an over-riding obligation to attend his professional duties. Any other view of a Congressman's duty, in my humble opinion, can only lead to endless difficulties or dishonest evasion.

Take for instance other cases of a like nature. What is to happen if a firm of solicitors who are Congressmen—and in this every case the head of the firm of solicitors instructing me was the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C.—closed their office and declined to attend court on a hartal day; or if I had been defending a man accused of murder; or if a surgeon was called upon to attend an important surgical operation? The guiding rule, then, can only be as I have believed it to be.

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to know that the view that I have taken of the matter is considered correct by you. If, however, you think that it is not the correct view, I shall deem it a favour if you will put this letter before the Working Committee and obtain a definite direction for future guidance for professional men all over the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal's Reply

June 19, 1937.

My dear Munshi,

On my return from Burma and Malaya I have seen your letter of the 10th May. It seems to me that every Congressman should try his utmost to participate in a hartal day when this has been declared by the Congress. At the same time I can conceive of instances when there is a clash of duty and the Congressman concerned cannot give up his client in midstream.

If this happens and he is unable to make satisfactory arrangements he has to carry on even on hartal day. If so it would be desirable, I think, to issue a brief statement in the Press giving reasons why he could not take full part in the hartal demonstration.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

HOWRAH YOUTH CONFERENCE

Ordinance Rule And Detention Without Trial Condemned

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Resolutions touching the various problems of the political situation were adopted by the Howrah District Youth Conference, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding.

Among others, the Conference passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners detained without trial and disapproving of the "undemocratic and autocratic policy of the ordinance rule and the system of detention without trial followed by the Government".

The Conference expressed joy at the release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. It also requested Mr. Sachindra Baksi to give up his hunger-stike.

Concluding the session of the Conference, Mr. Sarat Bose said that the interests of the peasants, labourers and the poor were always before the Congress and it was the Congress that had made these people wake up and it was only the Congress that could do good to these classes of people.—A.P.

STEP-MOTHER AND CHILDREN MURDERED

Tragedy In Lahore Village

LAHORE, June 26.

A small village within Kangampur police station in Lahore District was the scene of diabolical murders on the night of 24th instant when one Jagir Singh is alleged to have done to death his step-mother (32), two step-brothers (8 and 5 years respectively) and a step sister of six years with a 'takwa' and seriously injured another woman, who were all sleeping.

It is stated that Jagir Singh was too much addicted to opium. His people did not countenance it and Jagir Singh used to sell grains and other things in order to meet his expenditure on opium. He was at last found out, and his father drove him out of the house.

This, it is believed, made him desperate and last night, it is alleged, he entered the house when the inmates were sound asleep and committed the murders in cold blood.—United Press.

WOMEN FIGHT DACOITS

Robbery In U. P. Village

LUCKNOW, June 27.

A sensational dacoity was committed in a village in Malihabad Tahsil near Lucknow at the house of one Bansi Ahir, when two women inmates who had fought bravely with the dacoities were seriously injured.

It is reported the male members of the house had gone out of the village that night to participate in a marriage ceremony.

The dacoits entered the house by climbing a tree at the back of the house and surprised the women inmates in their sleep. They tied them to a cot and ransacked the whole house.

Two women who escaped the notice of the dacoits ran outside the house and raised an alarm. The dacoits injured them severely, but the villagers assembled in the meantime and there was a pitched fight between the villagers and the dacoits. But the latter escaped with the booty inflicting severe injuries to some members of the village party.—United Press.

KALYAN WELCOMES SAVARKAR

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Savarkar was given a hearty welcome at Kalyan this morning. Dr. Abhyankar, Mr. Dadasaheb Naik and Mr. Appa Pendse had gone to Kalyan at 2 a.m. to receive him on behalf of the Bombay Savarkar Reception Committee.

At 4-10 as the Poona passenger entered the station Mr. Savarkar was seen in a second class compartment along with his brother, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, who accompanied him from Poona. Dr. Abhyankar went into the compartment and garlanded Mr. Savarkar.

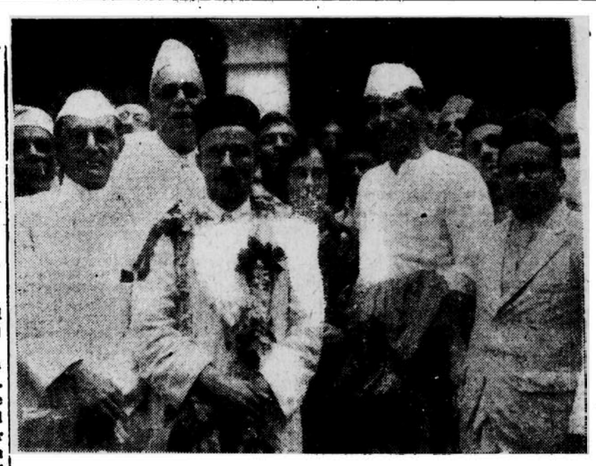
When he alighted from the train Mr. G. K. Phadke, M.L.A. garlanded him on behalf of the Kalyan Democratic Swaraj Party. He was also garlanded by the representatives of Hindu Mahasabha and Namaskar Mandal. Then he was taken to the residence of Mr. Modak, photographer.

After tea there he took rest for an hour and then saw some local workers. At this place Mr. Pethe garlanded him on behalf of Saraswati Mandal. He left Kalyan by 6-48 a.m. local train for Bombay.

Local Congressmen did not participate in the reception.

At Thana the local members of the Democratic Swaraj Party met him.

There was thunder and lightning on Saturday evening at about 5-30 p.m. Part of the roof of the bungalow of Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan, ex-Finance Minister of the Bombay Government, was struck and the window panes of three rooms were broken to pieces. Furniture in the room was all upset and electric fitting wire of that part of the house completely burnt. Nobody in the house was hurt.



Public reception was given to Mr. V. D. Savarkar (garlanded) at the Krishna Cinema, Bombay, on Sunday morning. (Left to right) Messrs. K. F. Nariman, L. R. Tahrsee, V. D. Savarkar, Mrs. Roy, Comrade M. N. Roy, and Dr. N. D. Savarkar.

Bengal Congress Party Plans

Release Of Politicals To Be Demanded

PARTY EXECUTIVE CONSIDERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY SESSION

CALCUTTA: June 28.

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Congress Assembly Party had a prolonged sitting to-night, when it met under the presidency of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, to consider the Bills to be introduced and the Resolutions to be moved by the Congress members during the ensuing session of the Assembly.

The proceedings were not open to the Press.

It is understood that the Committee has decided that the Congress Party in the Assembly should sponsor resolutions urging the release of political detenus, the repeal of suppressive laws, the return of confiscated properties, the withdrawal of the ban on various associations, the appointment of an unemployment enquiry committee and reiterating the Congress rejection of the new constitution.

It appeared from the trend of the discussion of the Bengal Congress Party that it did not contemplate moving any vote of no-confidence.

A constitutional point was raised by a member who wanted the Bengal Congress Party in the Assembly to move a resolution to the effect that henceforth the Governor of the province should be appointed on the recommendation of a joint session of the Provincial Legislatures on the analogy of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The resolution, however, did not find favour with the committee as it was held by several members that such a resolution would mean indirect acquiescence in the new constitution.

The Committee has adjourned to Wednesday when it will consider the bills to be introduced during the ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

Release Of Detenus Is Danger To Public Peace, Says Huq

BARISAL, June 28.

There are weighty reasons which made it impossible for the Government generally to release the detenus without causing disturbance of public peace and serious breach of law and order, declared Mr A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, replying to addresses of welcome from several public bodies including the Municipality, the District Board, the Scheduled Castes Association and the District Moslem League.

He added, people should not look only on one side of the shield. He was however himself scrutinising each and every case of the detenus and considering the question of their release.

As regards compulsory primary education the Premier said that he believed this would be impossible without some sort of taxation. He, however, assured the poor of exemption from tax.

In this connection he said a Committee of the Legislative Assembly would be formed with a view to visiting every district and collecting material for a comprehensive scheme.

The Premier deprecated favouritism as against merit. This, he observed, undermined efficiency in dealing with the question of unequal representation in public services.—A. P.

MASANI TO TOUR TANJORE DISTRICT

NEGAPATAM, June 26.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will, it is understood, arrive at Trichinopoly on July 11 and tour Tanjore District for three days from July 12.

He will preside over the anniversary celebration of the Jawahar Youth League, at Thiruthuaipundi on July 12.

Mr. Masani is expected to visit Negapatam on July 12.—United Press.

HINDI, GURMUKHI CIRCULAR TO GO.

PESHAWAR, June 28.

It is understood that orders are going to be issued to-morrow by the Governor of the Frontier Province withdrawing the anti-Hindi-Gurmukhi circular which was so much resented by the Sikhs and Hindus all over the country.—United Press.

Brigadier C. C. Foss, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commander of the Rangoon Brigade Area, has been appointed officiating General Officer Commanding, Burma, vice Major-General W. L. O. Twiga, who has gone on leave.

Will Jawahar Oppose Office Acceptance?

Repression Campaign Reported To Have Stiffened His Attitude

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, June 28.

It is understood that the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha will critically review the Governments' repressive policy which has been launched in some provinces to suppress Congress activities.

The U. P. Congress leaders are very indignant that Government should on one hand be working the reforms and on the other start anti-Congress repression. This it is reported, has considerably stiffened, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's attitude towards any talk of working the reforms.

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Viceroy's message has not changed his views on office acceptance by jot or tittle. That the Congress President will stand by the Delhi resolution like a rock of granite is the view held by those who come in contact with him.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

If coming events cast their shadows, we have enough to go on it in U. P.

In Congress circles, it is believed, that the policy of severe repressive action against the Congress was decided at a meeting of the Ministers and Commissioners held at Lucknow recently, and in fact, repression has followed that Conference.

Ministers are reported to have been alarmed at the growing hold of the Congress among villagers and pressed for strong action. Even the members of the Servants of People's Society are looked with suspicion, as it is felt that some of them are taking active part in Congress activities it is feared that action will be taken against them.

Congress circles believe that there is nothing surprising in all this as the interim Ministers are meek tools of the Governor and must ensure that no revolutionary change takes place in the existing order of things.

But if the Working Committee, as it is expected vote for office acceptance, it is well that they should carefully weight consequences of their action.

NON-MEMBER INVITEES TO WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

It is reliably understood that the following non-members have been invited to the Congress Working Committee meeting to be held at Wardha on July 5.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. Sri Krishan, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Viswa Nath Das, Mr. B. G. Kher, Dr. Khan Saheb and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose

The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. desires that the members of the Congress Working Committee and the invitees should inform Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj about the exact date and time of their arrival at Wardha.

"POLICE INTERFERE WITH PEACEFUL PERFORMANCE"

Sholapur Congress Committee's Version Of Lathi Charge

Dr. Antrolikar, M.L.A., and the Secretaries of the City Congress Committee, Sholapur, has issued the following statement on the incident that happened on the 23rd at the time of Hari Bhau Bhandare's ballad-singing!

"At about 8-30 to 9 p. m. on 23rd instant Bhusar Galli Sahhir Hari Bhau Bhandare's programme commenced, and large number of people assembled for the performance. After about two hours' peaceful performance of the programme from both the sides of the meeting place, some 25 to 30 poucemen who were accompanied by Sub-Inspector Mr. Sanjana charged the persons with lathis. Naturally, due to confusion arising out of the unprovoked lathi charge all the people left the place for their homes.

"Before making lathi charge the police authorities never informed the people to disperse nor gave them any hint of their having obstructed traffic. Many men were injured in the lathi charge.

"For the previous 8 or 9 days Hari Bhau Bhandare's programmes were gone through in Sholapur City, and during that period no complaints about obstructing traffic on roads was ever made, in spite of thousands of people attending the said performance".

CONGRESS MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

Committee Starts Work In Sind

KARACHI, June 26.

It will be recalled that the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee had at its meeting at Kandiaro on 30th May appointed a Sub-Committee to devise ways and means for carrying on Congress propaganda among the Muslims and to that end, among other measures to appoint an Organising Secretary.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee held at Hyderabad (Sind) Mr. Mohamed Amin Khoso, B.A.,LL.B., of Jacobabad was unanimously elected Hon. Organising Secretary with his headquarters at Karachi and was requested to commence the work immediately.—A. P.

Venkata Reddy On Viceroy's Message

(From Our Correspondent).
GUNTUR (By Mail.)

Mr. K. Venkata Reddy, Congress M.L.A., in the course of a statement on the Viceroy's message on the present political impasse says:—

The Congress demanded assurance as a test of the Government's professions. To avow that the sincerity is there but to refuse in the name of formalism to give the only practical guarantee thereof is to lay oneself open to the charge of shamming.

"The barrier of suspicion and distrust is far from removed, and so long as it stands between, it would be idle to expect the Congress to react favourably to the Viceregal message.

CONGRESS & STATES

Chitaldrug D.C.C. Supports Prof. Indra's Resolution Before A. I. C. C.

(From A Correspondent)
CHITALDRUG. (By Mail)

The Chitaldrug District Committee (Mysore) met on the 23rd June and passed the following resolution regarding the Congress and the Native States:—

"The Chitaldrug District Congress Committee heartily thanks Prof. Indra, the President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, for sending a resolution to be brought before A. I. C. C. regarding the indivisibility of India into British India and Indian States and requests him to press the resolution for a favourable decision on the same.

"The Committee further requests the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress Committees in the States to support Prof. Indra in this cause."

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